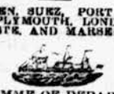
The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,103 New Series — BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PRINCIPE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
*L. VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2795	500	R. Hazelwood	30th „
*L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
MAUSTRALIA	3694	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „
* L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st „
—ATHAY	2283	500	M. de Horne	28th „
* L. ROME	5013	1000	W. Barratt	4th Nov.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fare to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
VERONA	3116	600	P. Speck	16th Sept.
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th „
MALWA	2169	2400	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3472	700	A. B. Daniell	28th „
MIRZAPORE	3397	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 24, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports in Europe Rs. 370, Rs. 320, to Marseilles „ 320, „ 270,

First and second class fares inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Alexandria change ship at Genoa.

Through Tickets, Special Rates for Tourists, are issued to Cities of Europe, and Baggage allowed in the Steamers.

For further particulars and for Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay, Genoa.

Oct. 20th Nov.
„ 10th Dec. 1st Jan. '88.

RETURN TICKETS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain BOOKED to LONDON and BACK, Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	17th September.
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passages, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 29, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3 69	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20thSept

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

s.s. PERSIA ..... 3317 480 Captn. Hutchison 3th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

s.s. NUBIA ..... 3387 480 Capt. T. Knox .. 20th Oct.
s.s. ASIA ..... 3350 480 Capt. J. Craig .. 5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA .. 5000 500 Capt. Boothby.. 17th „

Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

Passengers by s.s. Britania and s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 17, 1887. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE splendid steamer "CLAN GRAHAM," 3,000 tons, Captain ALEXANDERSEN, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles direct, on or about the 20th inst. and passages can now be secured.

The Saloon and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "NYANZA," 2,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail at 1 p.m. positively on FRIDAY, the 30th inst. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,
NEAR BOMBAY AND POONA.

Under New European Management.

Splendidly Situated and Open to the Westerly Breeze.

COMMODIOUS AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES.

COMFORT, CLEANLINESS AND BEST OF FOOD.

PURE BRACING AIR.

EXCELLENT RESORT FOR INVALIDS AND HOLIDAY-SEEKERS.

LAWN-TENNIS COURT AND RIFLE RANGE.

SHAIK,
Proprietor.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India,—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the Gazette Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 23rd September 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 19th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 21st September, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 16, 1887. Agents.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting „	„ 110
Cut-hunting „	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.
Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.
Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY

ORR AND BARTON'S MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Single.	Double.
No. 1 Octavo size 9½ by 5½	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
„ 2 Quarto „ 11½ by 9½	„ 13-0	„ 21-0
„ 3 Foolscap „ 14½ by 9½	„ 16-8	„ 25-0
„ 4 Folio „ 19½ by 12½	„ 27-0	„ 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor in now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins	Rs. 0 10
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

	Rs. a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda 1 lb. tin	1 12
„ Speed's, East Indian 1 lb. „	0 13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent 1 lb. „	0 16
„ Fine Pearl 2 lb. „	0 9
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD	1 4
BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½ lb. tins	2 4
Do. do. MUTTON ½ lb tins	2 8
Do. do. CHICKEN „	2 4
Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA „	1 8
Do. do. MUTTON BROTH „	2 4
Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH „	3 6
CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin	0 10
GROATS, Robinson's Patent 1 lb. tin	0 10
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts., per oz.	0 4
HARE'S INFANT'S FOOD „	0 11
ISINGLASS, Russian, Finest „ per doz.	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory „	0 10
„ Fine „ } and Moore's per doz.	6 12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa 2 lb. tin	1 8
MELLIN'S FOOD per bot. 15 as. and	1 10
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD „	1 2
OATMEAL, Best Scotch 2 lb. tin	0 16
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin	2 6
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS per tin	2 4
„ RUSKS per tin	2 0
SAGO, Finest Pearl 2 lb. tin	0 8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" per tin	0 7
„ „ „ per doz.	5 0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white 2 lb. tin	0 10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa 2 lb. tin	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,
CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES „ Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY Little Pulteney Street, LONDON. | INDIAN BRANCHES. FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA. | AND AT 42 Pall Mall LONDON.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Collinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Hotels, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO., Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

TO LET, for the Season, "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Mulbry Cottage," "Rose Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to
KHUBEE BAGHEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut-Col. J. Abbott, Bombay Presidency.
Poona.

GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE.
TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE, complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters, 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

HALF SETS for 6 persons, consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda-water Tumblers.

	Full sets for 12		Half sets for 6.
Plain Straw Stem Pattern	Rs. 109 0	Cash prices.	Rs. 49 0
Etched Circles	„ 140 0	„	„ 62 12
Engraved Star	„ 149 8	„	„ 67 8
Cut Iced Loops and Balls Pattern	„ 191 0	„	„ 84 12
Extra Thin Plain Straw Stem Pattern	„ 154 0	„	„ 65 0

Single pieces supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc., to match the above patterns.

FLOWER TROUGHS, BASKETS, VASES, TUBES, AND STANDS IN VARIETY.

BEST STONEWARE DINNER SERVICES,

Consisting of 12 each Meat, Soup, Pudding and Cheese Plates, 1 Well Gravy Dish, 1 each 20in., 18 in., 16 in., 14 in., and two each 12 in. and 10 in. Flat Dishes, 1 Fish Drainer, 2 Pie Dishes, 1 Covered Soup Tureen and Stand, 2 Covered Sauce Tureens and Stands, 2 Vegetable Dishes, 2 Side Dishes, 1 Salad Bowl.

Birds on Almond Branch Pattern	Rs. 103-8	Plain White	Rs. 62-12.
Do. do. with Gilt Lines	„ 154-8	Maroon Lines	„ 96- 8.
Blue Line	„ 89-4	Gilt Lines	„ 171- 8.

BEST STONEWARE BREAKFAST SERVICES,

Consisting of 6 each Breakfast Cups and Saucers, Tea or Coffee Cups and Saucers and Plates, 1 each Slop Basin, Sugar Basin, Cream Jug, Milk Jug, and 10 and 12 inch Dishes; 1 each Butter Pot and Toast Rack, and 2 Cake Plates. Patterns as Dinner Services and a variety of others.

Per set from Rs. 29-6 to Rs. 46-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DRESS "AS NOW WORN." SUITS "HOAR & CO.'S SPECIALITE." Extra Light Weight. "SUPERIOR FINISH."

DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P. 12½ per cent. = 2 Annas in the Rupee.

SUPERFINE BLACK ROYAL TWILLED DRESS CASHMERE, very Elastic, without gloss, now generally demanded, Rich Satin Linings, and Corded Silk Breast Facings { Rs. 85, Rs. 100 / Rs. 120, Rs. 150

THIN BLACK WEST-OF-ENGLAND Broadcloth, lined Rich Silk, from Rs. 85

A SPECIALITY—The lightest cloth-made, FINE BLACK INDIANA { Rs. 100. / Rs. 36.
Dew-proof Overcoats, "Extra Light," to cover Suit

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,
GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, now approved W. O. Pattern.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56" 58"
Rs. 36 38 40 42 44 46
Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 28 30 32 34 36
Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.
Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.
48" 50" 52" 54" 56"
Rs. 10 11 12 13 14
Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

VALUABLE ALTERATIVES, &C.

PHILLIPS' COMPOUND IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
A most careful combination of ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC and clearer of the VITIATED BLOOD.
Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS' SPECIALITE COD LIVER OIL, PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS. Prepared on the COAST OF NORWAY FROM FINEST SOUND FISH and proved to be of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE.
Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Carefully and Scientifically Prepared with genuine VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS of the GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

MRS. LAKE,
DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
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Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
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LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
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BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
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H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
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OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

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MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap 3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto 5 in. „ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.
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From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
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STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

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CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS & LEATHER MERCHANTS.
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UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST BOOT
FOR SHOOTING PURPOSES.

They are immensely strong, made as light as possible, compatible with their great durability, and are most comfortable to wear.

THE FINEST BOOT EXTANT FOR SHIKARING.

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All kinds of Boots and Shoes,
(Civil and Military)
Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—'PHOSPHODYNE'—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself*," and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fortifying, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organisation, thus assuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

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Is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYN
LABORATORY.
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE I

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
ILLUSTRATIONS OF
1.—THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN,
Unveiled by Her Majesty at Windsor, June 22, 1887.
2.—THE JUBILEE CASKET.
Presented with an Address from the People of Bombay.
3.—THE JUBILEE CASKET,
Presented with an Address from the People of Madras.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

NOTICE.

1.—FROM SUNDAY, the 18th inst., *i.e.* the 1st of Asho Shud, the friendless and poor castemen (Bhaitas) of the late SHETH KESHAVJEE JADAVJEE will be supplied with a DINNER ONCE EVERY DAY, between 11 and 12 noon, in his own Chipi Chali at Mandvi Bunder, Bombay.
2. Since July 7th 1887, the following Charities have been taken place daily at Shri Kothara in Kutch and are being continued :—
1. Meals are given to 25 Brahmans.
2. Fodder is thrown to cows.
3. Bread is thrown to dogs.
4. Grain is thrown to pigeons.
By order of the Executors of the late
SHETH KESHAVJEE JADAVJEE.
SHA HARGOVANDASS KHOOSHALDASS,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 16th Sept. 1887.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION
FOR VALUABLE SERVICE.
PRICE RS. 1,000.

AN EXTRA LARGE SIZE DOUBLE CASE GOLD WATCH, CALLED DUPLEX, by JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, No. 07769, WITH a Solid 18 Carat GOLD FULL size ALBERT CHAIN (HALL MARKED each and all links), ATTACHED with a Gold PEN and PENCIL CASE, DOUBLE TELESCOPE with SEAL, by S. MORDAN & Co. BOTH in weight TEN TOLAS. Name and Address will be engraved free.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S
PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.
Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 31, 38, and 41 inches.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited up to 26th instant, for the work intended to be carried out this season at Oyster Rock Battery.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.
K. D. TWEMLOW, Lieut.-Col, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Special Defence Office, Fort, 14th Sept. 1887.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE a set of BARREL-MAKING MACHINERY by Greenwood and Batley of Leeds; 21 Machines in all, including Steam Heating Table, Hydraulic Presses and Pumps. Sizes of barrels made are 50 lbs. and 100 lbs., holding respectively about 6 and 12 gallons. This machinery at a moderate cost could be altered to make barrels of other sizes. Sealed tenders for the purchase of the above will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 17th October 1887, at the Office of the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, where also further information regarding the machinery and orders for its inspection can be obtained.
F. J. CALDECOTT, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 15th September 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HARI THAKERSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
WAGJI LADHA, HEERJEE LADHA, and PURSHOTUM LADHA, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the Next-of-Kin of the said Deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fifty-first year of our Reign.
L. N. BANERJEE,
Registrar.
The seal of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
L. N. BANERJEE,
Registrar.
Dated this 19th day of September 1887.
BAMONJEE & HORMASJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	No more suffering.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Cures without fail.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	The most obstinate attack.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	In one or two doses.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Breathing becomes easy, &c.
MAGIC ASTHMA CURE.	Patient finds a great relief.

Per Bottle Re. 1 & 1-12.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

MADAME MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS.	Efficacious in all Female Complaints.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Beneficial alike to single or married ladies.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Corrects functional irregularities.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Revives Health and Beauty.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Renovates Blood.
MORAND'S FEMALE PILLS	Strengthens the whole system.

Per Bottle Re. 1-12.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Improves the Complexion.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Beautifies the Skin and Face.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Produces youthful Bloom and healthy Beauty.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Removes Sunburns, Freckles and Tan.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	Efficacious, Cheap and Pleasant.
LOCOCK'S LOTION.	No disappointment. Try a bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1-4 and 2.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
For Nervous Debility.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
The Great Nerve Tonic.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
The Great BRAIN Tonic.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Invigorate the Muscles.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
For Lost of Power.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
A Brain and Nerve Food.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Cure Weakness and Debility.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Invigorate Brain and Nerves.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Fortify the system.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Impart New Life and Vigour.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Restore Vitality.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Act like a Charm.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Prompt Safe and Sure.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Relieve the Overworked System.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Never be without them.
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS
Price 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle, post free.
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
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HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY IS A CERTAIN AND SURE CURE FOR
PILES
in their worst form.
Internal, External,
Bleeding or Blind
PILES,
all yield to treatment by
HARLEY'S PRESCRIPTION.
Price 4s. 6d.
or from the Sole Agents,
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
For Rs. 3, including Bandage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE S.S. "MERTON HALL," 4,100 tons, 500 H.P. Capt. C. BURNES, will sail from Bombay for LIVERPOOL *VIA* MARSEILLES on or about the 8th October, who has good accommodation for First Class Passengers, but carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London overland.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16 Sept. 1887.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. [illegible] Circle, Fort, on Saturday the 1st of October [illegible] to transact the following business :—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1887.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 26th September 1887 to 1st October 1887, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
For the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.
J. S. KAY, Secy., Treasurer and Agent.
By JOHN FLEMING & Co., His Attornies.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.
INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.
FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to
C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE—
4196 yards Portable Steel Rails, 14 lbs. per yard, with Iron Sleepers, Fish-Bolts and Fish-plates. For 2 feet gauge.
880 yards ditto ditto without Sleepers.
8 Sets Points and Crossings for the above.
6 Front Tip Wagons.
2 Side Tip do.
All the above very little used.
Also
3 Holman's Patent Pumps in good working order, with India-rubber Hose and Copper Nozzle.
1 Double Purchase Crab Winch to lift 4 tons direct from barrel.
1 Single Purchase ditto to lift 2 tons do.
6 Field Officers' Tents, each Rs. 50.
1 Jubbulpore Single Pole Tent, 16' by 16', with Dharries, Chicks and Pardas complete, Rs. 320.
2 Single Pole Hill Tents, each Rs. 100.
2 10 inch Pumpy Levels, very little used, each Rs. 200.
2 14 feet Leveling Staves, each Rs. 35.
2 Screw Jacks, to lift 12 tons.
Apply to
KIRBY THOMPSON & Co.,
Bhopal.

TO BE ISSUED IMMEDIATELY
COMPLETE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS
IN
LARDEN'S HEAT.
WM. MENZIES ALEXANDER, M. A., B. Sc.,
WILSON COLLEGE, BOMBAY.
THIS work is designed to aid Previous Students in preparing for the University Examinations. While it will prove useful to students generally to those who have to pursue their studies in private it will be found invaluable. In addition to the problems in the text book there have been appended above [illegible] problems, giving the work an independent value as an original
Orders for the above will now be received [illegible].
by RAMCHANDRA [illegible]
Manager [illegible] GOVI D.
ATMARAM, [illegible] RADHABAI
[illegible]RAM SAGOO.,
Bookseller, Publisher &c.,
No. 135, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT
both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED
AND
CLAIMS ARE PAID
AT THE
INDIAN BRANCHES
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.
GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge.
FRANK WHITE, late Chief Reporter, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.
WILLIAM WALKER DELA HOYDE, late Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Chapper Division, S. P. S. Railway.
JOSHUA CHARLES POWELL, late Paint Shop Foreman, N. W. Railway, Sukkur.
ARTHUR LANGE BREMNER, late Assistant Engineer, Sind Pishin State Railway.
HARI VULUB SHEWRAM DESSAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
LEAH SOLOMON, formerly of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and hand over such Property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and Claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Admr-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1887.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India Paid For 5 lb. tin.	To any Railway Station in India Paid For 20 lb. box.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE,	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	34 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe.....	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE,	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
ALMORA, KUMAON.	4 Proprietor's Own		
TERMS :	Choice.....	6 8 0	25 0 0
CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS : THE PROPRIETOR,	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong.....	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.
JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

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OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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Copies can be had at the
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THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake, re pairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

THE WATERBURY JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in
"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd "	...	...	" 200
3rd "	...	...	" 100
20 Prizes	...	...	" 10 each.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, from 1st November or December next, the very desirable and commodious SHOP in Meadow Street, Fort, at present in the occupation of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. The entire flooring is Minutontiled, the frontage is very attractive and fitted with large plate glasses. For rent and other particulars, Apply to P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Maraton Remedy Co., 24½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

HORSE AND PONY CLOTHING.
COMPLETE SETS (consisting of Quarter-piece, Apron and Hood) in a variety of materials. Prices according to Pattern and Size required, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 17 per set Cash or by V. P. P.
Address the ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS,
Cawnpore.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 68, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Dubordo Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Libral Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hithertofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL MINEE.
All oders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
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THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
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2. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the Undersigned. Tenders should reach him by the 10th of October 1887.
J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 3rd September, 1887.

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Chartreuse, Yellow	" 32 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 25 lbs.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

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Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. middle size	" 2 0	..
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French Beans	" ..	" 0 10
Young Peas	" ..	" 0 12
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Young Carrots	" ..	" 0 10
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Small Bamagree	" ..	" 1 6
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees, 11 a.m.
Bandstand, Drums and Fifes, 2nd E. York Regt., 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Khiva (s), from Hongkong; Draco (s), Hull; and Bencoinna Bay (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—I. M. S. Patrick Stewart, for Karachi; and Pachumba (s), Karachi and Coast.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 27th August 1887 was 147,435 maunds, and in money Rs. 36,897.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced last Saturday, terminated yesterday, when the Sessions were formally dissolved.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Ganpat Govind, a clerk in the General Post Office, living at Girgaum Road, reported to the Police on Thursday, that a servant had absconded after stealing gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 80 from the person of complainant's child.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.—A public meeting has been called for Monday morning next, at Magdala House, Poona, to discuss the means of perpetuating the memory of the late Sir Charles MacGregor, K. C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., &c. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught will preside.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—Printers' errors reduce to nonsense two sentences in the account of the Town Hall Concert in aid of the above school. In one place it should be read that Mr. Dixon was inspired by the presence of a large "audience" and in another that Mrs. Macmillan's rendering of the song, "Blow, bugle, blow," was a splendid "piece" of vocalisation. Credit should also have been given to the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis for the share he took in organising the concert.

DRUMS 2ND E. YORK REGT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Batt. East Yorkshire Regt., at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6-15 p.m.

March	Balaclava
Schottische	Silver Star
Polka	The Little Chatterbox. Riviere.
Bugle	March Cubis.
Lancers	Forty Thieves Lutz.
Hornpipe	

BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.—Gunoo Jouna, a butcher, was yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Enoch Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, with bringing meat (portion of the carcase of a buffalo) from Cooria into the city of Bombay, not slaughtered at the authorized Municipal slaughter-houses at Bandora, without a pass or permission from the Municipal Commissioner, on Thursday last. The accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 5.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Marine Lines touching the death of Sucko woman, aged 25 years. Deceased was the wife of Harnac Bownac, a Private in H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. She was the mother of four children, and since she gave birth to the last child, about four months, she was occasionally ailing from fever and experienced great difficulty in breathing. On Thursday, about noon, she gradually became worse, and while she was being removed to the Regimental Hospital died on the road. The verdict was to the effect that death was the result of heart-disease.

ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF OPIUM.—Shaik Lal and Shaik Ibrahim Ismael were charged yesterday before Mr. Crawley-Boovey with selling dry opium and *madat*, which is a preparation of opium, without a license from the Collector of Customs. The prosecutor in the case was Rustomjee Pestonji, an opium inspector. The inspector went in disguise to the shop of the accused and offered a marked four annas piece for the purpose of buying *madat*. On searching the shop, the complainant found a quantity of *madat* as well as opium, together with materials for making *madat*. Such was the case for the prosecution. The case has been adjourned till Wednesday, when his Worship will give his decision.

CRIMINAL HOUSE TRESPASS.—Phoolbai woman, living at Nishanpada Road, reported to the police that during her absence from home on Thursday, at 5 p.m., her room was entered, her boxes opened, and their contents strewed about. It appears half an hour after complainant's leaving home, her son returned to the place when he discovered the door of his mother's room fastened from the inside. He knocked, and called for the door to be opened, but he received no reply. Immediately afterwards a cry of thief was raised and the boy saw a man let himself out of a window and drop into the lane beneath. He was arrested by the police, who found him to be a reputed thief. As the man sustained some injuries to his feet by the fall he was removed to hospital.

ASSISTANT UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.—Last Friday the local papers announced the retirement from the post of Assistant University Registrar of Rao Saheb Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale who had fulfilled the duties of that important office ever since the foundation of the University. In repeating this announcement we gladly take the opportunity of endorsing the statements of our contemporaries concerning the indebtedness of the University and of all who have had relations with it to one whose long and minute acquaintance with its working rendered him an invaluable, not to say the sole, custodian of its traditions. Of the good work which he has done successive Vice-Chancellors and Registrars have spoken in terms of the highest approval, and it is not too much to say that similar sentiments are entertained by all who in their dealings with the University have had experience of the tact, sound judgment, and constant readiness to oblige, which have been the distinguishing characteristics of his period of office. The Syndicate, we are glad to learn, have adopted the best means of testifying to the well-deserved esteem in which he has been held by granting him a liberal pension in recognition of "his long, faithful and valuable service."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

HOSPITALITY ABUSED.—Jerome F. Fernandez, a Goanese cook, was yesterday charged by Inspector Wilson before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee with stealing a purse containing a gold neck ornament, a gold ring, and cash, and also a pair of Cashmere trousers, of the collective value of Rs. 32-8, the property of John Joseph DeCruz, a compounder in the dispensary of Dr. Boccaro, from his residence at the dispensary at Grant Road, on the 7th instant. The accused being a fellow-countryman of the complainant and out of employment he allowed him to sleep in the dispensary for three successive nights, during which time the accused apparently made himself acquainted with what the complainant had in his box in way of valuables. On the night of the 7th instant, while complainant was asleep he got possession of the key of his box, removed the abovementioned articles from the box, and made his exit from the premises. His sudden disappearance aroused the suspicion of the complainant, who, on examining his box, found the articles missing. He reported the matter to the police, who subsequently arrested the accused, and also recovered the property which were found pledged by the accused with two Marwarrees, the one residing at Cammateepoora, and the other at Dhobie Talao. The accused pleaded not guilty, and in his defence stated that the articles were given to him by the complainant to be pledged. He failed to produce evidence to substantiate his statement, and was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CANCELLATION OF WARRANTS.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey ordered yesterday a number of warrants to be cancelled, as they could not be served upon the persons against whom they had been issued. A warrant had been issued by Mr. C. P. Cooper on the 18th December last against one Dwarkadas and Dr. Venayek, at the instance of a Hindu named Govind Sambaji. The charge against Dr. Venayek was gone into and dismissed for want of sufficient evidence. The warrant against Dwarkadas has remained executed up to this time, as he could not be found. The complainant was lately called upon by the Acting chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the warrant against Dwarkadas should not be cancelled. The complainant failed to appear, and as it appeared that he had no further evidence to offer, his Worship ordered the warrant to be cancelled.—His Worship made a similar order in another case, in which Mr. Cooper had issued on the 8th March 1886 a warrant against Maruteo Luxmon at the instance of Peroshaw Jeejeebhoy, a servant of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on a charge of abetting the offence of offering illegal gratification to a public servant. The complainant, on being examined, stated that the accused had gone to China, and therefore the warrant could not be served. His Worship has cancelled the warrant, but has granted the railway company leave to renew their application at any future time they considered suitable.—In a third case, warrants had been issued against Girdhar Kala, a Marwadi named Dhulaji, and another on a charge of cheating. The case, against Girdhar and the third accused having been gone into, was dismissed, while the warrant against the Marwadi had remained unexecuted, as he was not to be found in Bombay. The warrant was cancelled on the complainant stating that he had no further evidence to tender beyond what he had offered against the two accused, who had been discharged.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·709
Temperature of the Air	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·8
Relative humidity of Air	·779
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	W. WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	363
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	16·25
" " year	89·00
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th Sept.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned special general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. The following members were present:—Messrs. J. Arnott, G. A. Barnett, J. P. Cornforth, P. G. DeSouza, J. R. Duxbury, A. M. Gubbay, Harold King, G. W. Martin, and G. L. C. Merewether, Sir Frank H. Souter, Messrs. G. Waters, Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhai Framjee, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Karsandas Valbhbhdas, Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nowrojee Beiramjee Suntook, Shivjee Dhurmsjee, Tribhowandas Manguldas Nuthoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

MUNICIPAL LIVE STOCK.

The Corporation was asked to sanction the writing off of Rs. 4,203 from the live stock return of the Health Department, being the book value of 27 bullocks that died, 4 that were destroyed, and 41 that were sent to the Pinjrapole, and the difference between the book value and the sale-proceeds of two bullocks—total 74—during the quarter ending 31st May 1887.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the sanction be granted.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said it appeared from the amount which they were asked to write off in one quarter that the total loss per year to the Municipality on account of death or infirmity on the bullocks of the Health Department came to something like Rs. 17,000. This was a very heavy loss, and it was time that its causes should be inquired into. The Health Department owned some 1,500 bullocks, exclusive of those that were hired, and if, taking the average of the mortality shown in the present quarter, 300 bullocks died every year, the death rate came to 20 per cent. So far as he knew, Mr. Shroff said a Mahomedan, who pretended to have some knowledge of veterinary science, was employed by the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 per month. But they had only to imagine what a man who had no professional qualification for his work could do to relieve the sufferings and ailments of the bullocks. If 300 bullocks died in a year, how many more, the speaker wondered, must be on the sick list. The speaker concluded by suggesting that the Veterinary Hospital, which was in charge of a very able veterinary surgeon, should be availed of by the Municipality, whenever they found any bullocks on the sick list that could not be easily cured by the man in charge of them. By sending such animals to the hospital a great deal of mortality might be averted.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that the percentage of deaths was not 20, but was only 4·2. This average could not be called very high, especially as the Municipal bullocks had to work harder than other bullocks in the city. He was, however, glad that Mr. Shroff had called attention to the matter; and if it was found desirable to take advantage of the Veterinary Hospital, no doubt the Commissioner would avail himself of it.

The sanction asked for was then granted.

MEDICAL MEN IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The next subject for discussion was a letter from the joint honorary secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union, requesting the Corporation to pass a resolution to the effect that, in future, preference should be given to duly qualified medical men over others for employment in the Health Department. The letter has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 7th instant.

Dr. DeSouza said the sanitary administration of this vast and important city was entrusted with the responsibility of protecting the lives and happiness of 800,000 people, and it was therefore of paramount importance that this duty should be relegated to a competent agency. It seemed to him that it would be more in consonance with the designation "Health Department" were its higher executive officers recruited principally from the ranks of the medical profession. Bombay was indeed fortunate in securing in the person of Dr. Weir a medical gentleman of considerable eminence and experience who had in his capacity of Health Officer rendered yeoman's service to the city with the materials at his disposal. But they must advance with the times. For the pay and emoluments of the Assistant to the Health Officer the Corporation could command the services of a man who would bring to the discharge of his functions a knowledge of sanitary and medical science, who would intelligently share in, and divide with the Health Officer, the arduous and multifarious duties of the department. It is impossible with a trained coadjutor and with an educated staff of medical inspectors the Municipality would have a valuable machinery for the intelligent and efficient administration of the Health Department of the city, and in emergencies, such as epidemics of cholera, small-pox, measles, &c., they would be simply invaluable in diagnosing diseases, treating the afflicted according to the requirements of their cases and adopting other remedial measures for effectively arresting the spread of the diseases. The speaker had himself opportunities of noticing how helpless and useless the present men were in such emergencies; whereas a medical Inspector would, by virtue of his professional training, analyse articles of food and drink, and thus save the cost of entertaining a special medical staff which was found necessary during epidemics. With these remarks Dr. DeSouza proposed "That the letter from the joint honorary secretaries of the Bombay Medical Union, requesting the Corporation to pass a resolution to the effect that, in future, preference be given to duly qualified medical men over others for employment in the Health Department, be referred to the Acting Municipal Commissioner for remarks. In forwarding these papers the Corporation, in view of the many advantages that would accrue to the efficient and scientific administration of the Health Department of this city, express the opinion that in future appointments of Assistant to the Health Officer or inspectors, preference be given to qualified medical candidates."

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master seconded the proposition. He said the request made by the Medical Union was very reasonable, and hoped the Corporation would give their unanimous assent to it. The complaint was very often made in the native press and other quarters that undue preference was given to Europeans over natives in the Health Department. The Municipality, said Mr. Master, was to a great extent a "native concern," and yet he lamented to see that natives were neglected and Europeans were always given high posts and large salaries. He disclaimed all intention of importing any question of difference of race; but he did say that while the natives—their own children, their own kith and kin—were left to starve, the children of other parents were fattened. If there was any truth in this complaint, he hoped the Corporation would take such steps as might remedy the evil. He was informed that the Health Department had made it a rule to reserve certain places for Europeans only. But the speaker did not know why the licentiates of the Medical College should not be given preference over unqualified men. He was only talking of future appointments, and had nothing to say against the Assistant Health Officer who was doing his work well.

Colonel Merewether here rose to a point of order, saying that, under section 49 of the Act, the matter under discussion was entirely in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

Dr. Waters thought it was quite within the competency of the Corporation to discuss the letter and to submit it to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

The Chairman ruled that although the matter was entirely in the hands of the Commissioner, it was quite open to the Corporation to discuss it, and to request the Commissioner to favour them with any remarks he chose to make.

Dr. Waters said he was inclined to support the representation of the Medical Union within a certain limitation. There could be no doubt that so far as fitness was concerned, qualified medical men—men who had in their medical curriculum received instruction in sanitation and general hygiene—were better fitted for such work as was to be done in the Health Department than those who had no such advantages. In employing medical men, however, there ought to be a distinct stipulation that they should give their whole service to the Municipality, relinquishing all private practice, so long as they were employed in the Municipality. Without doing anything to the prejudice of the present incumbence, he felt sure that Commissioners like Mr. Charles and Mr. Ollivant would give due weight to a representation of this sort. If the Act for the prevention of the adulteration of food were passed there would be greater need than ever for the Health Officer to employ the services of qualified medical men who had undergone a technical training in the analysis of food.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji was strongly opposed to the motion proposed by Dr. DeSouza. He considered the proposition as framed was inconsistent in itself. It was proposed to be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for *remarks*, and yet in its second para. it was expressed that "in the opinion of the Corporation preference should be given to duly qualified men for employment in the Health Department." It was therefore impossible to pass Dr. DeSouza's proposition in its present form. Proceeding on, Mr Dosabhoy Franji stated that he was sorry to be obliged to oppose the resolution for fear of being misunderstood by a body of deserving young men. He would be the last person to go in the way of these young men who aspired to employment as Inspectors in the Health Department. He hoped he would not be misunderstood as saying any thing against them personally as a class. He had many estimable friends in the medical profession, and it was well known to many of them that in his own humble way he had done what he could, whenever opportunities were offered, to secure to new graduates preferments in certain places, but he was clearly of opinion that young men of twenty-two to twenty-five, fresh from their college, were not proper persons to be employed as Inspectors in the Health Department. The members of the Medical Union had, it appeared from what they had written, no knowledge of the duties of the Inspectors in the Health Department, and had taken a leap in the dark. The Inspectors did not require any medical qualifications. What were most required in their position was experience and strong common-sense, good physic capable of undergoing considerable fatigue and hard work from 4 a. m. to 6 p. m., capacity to superintend and control large bodies of halalcores and scavengers, a good nose, and a readiness to enter and inspect sweepers' and all other dirty gullies, and, when need be, also to bend down and look into the trap door of privies. Mr. Dosabhoy did not think that young men fresh from the college, though highly deserving in other ways, were fit for such duties, or that they would be readily willing to take to them. The salaries of Inspectors averaged from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per month, and they could only tempt men fresh from the college. As Dr. Waters had said, they would have to devote the whole of their time and attention to the duties of their office, and it would be highly undesirable for them to take such employment, for after four or five years of such employment, they would be to a considerable extent unfitted for the honourable profession for which they had been trained. If it were said that it was their look out, he would say that Government did not establish and maintain an expensive college for the purpose of turning out Inspectors for the Municipality. There was the noble purpose of turning out a number of educated medical men who would be able to relieve suffering humanity in all parts of the country. It was true that the city of Bombay was overstocked by medical graduates, but they should go out to seek new pastures in the mofussil, instead of seeking employment as Inspectors in the Health Department, for which they were unfitted by habit as well as for various other reasons, and thus deprive themselves of an honourable career in future in their own proper profession. Mr. Dosabhoy did not mean to say that Europeans only should be appointed to these posts. If natives of like qualifications as those employed as Inspectors at present could be got there could be no objection to their employment. There ought to be no distinction between Europeans and natives, but educated natives would not take up duties the nature of which he had already described. He confined his remarks to Inspectors alone. The only subordinate highly paid officer was the Assistant Health Officer and, all things being equal, he would say that in that position he would prefer a medical man being appointed. Mr. Dosabhoy could tell them that he was not opposed to medical men as a class. When the late lamented Dr. Narayen Daji was a candidate for the post of Health Officer he was not unfavorable to his candidature. The higher post carried certain advantages which might compensate for loss of practice, but he thought, young men fresh from college should not throw up altogether an honourable profession for the benefit of a employment which they would soon begin to dislike and eventually throw up. He, therefore, opposed Dr. DeSouza's proposition, not only in the interest of the proper working of the Health Department, but also of the young men themselves. Representations coming from such an influential and learned body like the Bombay Medical Union were, however, entitled to be considered, and he will not reject them summarily. As the appointments were in the gift of the Municipal Commissioner, he would propose by way amendment that the application of the Bombay Medical Union be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for such action as he may see fit to take in the matter. Mr. Dosabhoy might, in conclusion, mention one thing which Dr. Weir had mentioned to him, and that was that, when the bill for the prevention of the adulteration of food was passed, the persons to be appointed under him for that duty would certainly be medical men, which clearly showed that there was no desire on his part to ignore the claims of medical men for appointments to duties for which they were qualified by their education.

Colonel Merewether seconded the amendment. Everyone, he said, knew that very valuable services had been rendered to the Corporation by the past and present Assistant Health Officers. But if a resolution like the one now proposed had been in operation they should have lost those extremely valuable services. The matter was entirely in the hands of the Commissioner, and he thought that it would be a very great mistake to make any suggestion to him as to the way in which appointments in the Health Department should be given.

Dr. Arnott expressed a very strong opinion in favour of the amendment. He thought the Corporation would make a very great mistake in interfering with the department which, everyone acknowledged, was at present working extremely well. He had read the letter of the Bombay Medical Union with very great surprise. According to this letter, medical men aspired to be inspectors of sweepers and scavengers, and as a member of the medical profession he should be extremely sorry if such was to be the fate of young gentlemen after they had gone through their college course. He did not know of any town where the superintendents of sweepers were drawn from the ranks of the medical profession. He had often thought that the nomenclature of the Department was wrong. In other places it was sometimes called the Cleansing Department and sometimes the Scavenging Department. The appointments to which the Union laid claim were appointments in the Scavenging Department, in which, he agreed with Mr. Dosabhoy, no particular medical knowledge was necessary. The work required certain physical qualifications and previous training in the work of managing a large number of halalcores. He asked if the young graduates of the Bombay University were prepared to sink to the level of Inspectors in the Health Department. If they were ready to do so, he hoped the Municipal Commissioner would first see that they were physically fit for the work, that they had previous experience of the management of largo bodies of men, and that they were disposed to devote their lives to the service to which they aspired. As to the question regarding the examination of food he thought that as it required special knowledge of chemistry, Dr. Weir would no doubt very gladly avail himself of the services of medical graduates.

Major Martin said he had never read a more illogical production than the letter of the Bombay Medical Union. In the first place it was full of inaccuracies. They began by saying that the salaries of Inspectors averaged from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600 per month. The fact, however, was that the salaries ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250. The next statement about the Assistant Health Officer's salary was also not correct. It was stated that his salary rose from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900. But the fact was that the salary rose from Rs. 400 to Rs. 900 per month. In one portion of this letter the Bombay Medical Union referred to Dr. Major Martin submitted that the Corporation had been absolutely insulted. The Union referred to Justice Cunningham's letter recently published in the *Times* on the sanitary condition of India. That letter had been written with regard to the Calcutta Municipality, which would not attend to the drainage of the city, and was not at all applicable to Bombay. Mr. Cunningham said "The creation of a body possessed of sufficient knowledge and armed with sufficient authority to superintend and control the municipalities in the performance of their duties, and to enforce that performance in the case of persistent neglect and contumacy, is desirable." If they were going to be so persistently neglectful of their duty as to necessitate an independent body to control them, the sooner the Government did away with them the better. (Hear, hear.) Major Martin further submitted that there was no necessity that even the Health Officer should be a medical man. Because a man was a medical man, it was no reason that he should have greater scientific and sanitary knowledge than others who were not medical men. Would the Corporation say, for instance, that they would rather have a medical graduate of the Bombay University than a Pasteur in charge of their laboratory? Would they say that they would not have a Sir Humphrey Davies or a Farraday, if they got a chance, in preference to a medical man? They must be perfectly free to take the best men they could find. But the Medical Union tried to tie their hands by saying that they should employ a particular class of men only. As for the Inspectors, they did nothing more than what ordinary overseers did. The representation of the Medical Union came to this—that medical men were to go about and do all the scavenging work for ever and ever, when an epidemic arose they were to send these men, who were forgetting in the meanwhile their professional work, to treat the patients. From beginning to end there was not a single thing in this letter that was anything but an argument absolutely against what the Medical Union put forward. If the Health Officer had to make analyses, he should have a laboratory in his charge in which there should be absolutely qualified analysts. Now he would not say that if they could have for the purpose men like Dr. Lyon, they should not engage their services. But he would say that simply because a man was a surgeon, that surely was no reason that he should be a really great analyst. A man may be a great analyst, and yet a very bad surgeon. Were they going to say that all the members of the Institute of Chemistry in England were, every one of them, perfectly ignorant of chemistry, because they were not medical men? If they could get a medical man who was, at the same time, a great authority in sanitary matters, they should put him in by all means. But he would never give his vote in favour of a proposal to employ a staff of hospital assistants to keep them doing scavenging work, and when an epidemic arose, put the whole public of Bombay at their mercy.

The Acting Commissioner said he had consulted with Dr. Weir some days ago on the subject, and found that he entirely agreed with him that it was perfectly impossible to employ young gentlemen, fresh from school, for the particular class of duty which the Inspectors had to perform. As Mr. Dosabhoy had pointed out, the whole letter had been written under a wrong assumption regarding the duties of these Inspectors. Their main duty was to exact obedience from a very large number of Bhanghees, of whom there were between three or four thousand employed by the Municipality. These Inspectors were simply commanders of large divisions of this army of scavengers. They had to get up early in the morning, and see that the work was properly done by the sweepers, that the bullocks were in good condition, and so forth. He asked whether any of these duties required a scientific training. It must be remembered that the Inspectors began on a very low salary. They commenced with Rs. 50 as Sub-inspectors, and he did not think that any of these learned gentlemen from the colleges would be willing to accept such wages. He was sorry to see that Mr. Bomonji had talked of preference being given to Europeans over natives in the department, but the fact was that Europeans were employed for the work because they were better fitted for it than any other class.

Mr. Bomonji Master: I question that, Mr. Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman: Order, Mr. Master.

The Acting Commissioner went on to say that so long as he was holding that office, he would continue to employ men whom he considered to be best fitted for the work that was expected from them. It was entirely unfair to take one section of a department and say that all the men employed there belonged to one class of people only. There were some medical departments where all the employés were natives. If the Bill that was about to be considered by the Town Council on the subject of the adulteration of food were passed, there was no doubt that they would then be able to do something for these young gentlemen, who, he was sure, would do the particular sort of work which would be demanded from them, very well. He hoped no one would take it that he had said anything to disparage medical men; but he would say that for the particular class of work which the inspectors had to perform they were not fit.

Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy was surprised at the turn the discussion had taken. The proposal of the Medical Union was simply this, that all other things being equal, preference should be given to medical men. Could a proposal be more reasonable than this? Mr. Dosabhoy had said that if young men were employed in the department, they would lose touch of their profession. Now, if that was good logic, if there was any force in that argument, it would follow that the Health Officer, having now been employed by the Municipality for more than ten years, was now a mere cipher from a professional point of view. (Laughter.) The fact was that everything depended on the kind of men they employed. If they employed men who loved their profession, they would not lose touch of it, even though they were to give their services to the Municipality.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji was afraid there was a good deal of misunderstanding in the minds of some of the speakers that the Union wanted medical men to be employed as Inspectors. What they wanted was that if instead of such Inspectors as were employed at present, medical men were engaged as Deputy Health Officers in charge of districts, it would be an advantage on the score of public health. He was surprised that a learned medical gentleman like Dr. Arnott should come forward and say that if medical graduates were employed in such a capacity, they would lose their prestige. He asked Dr. Arnott whether it was not a fact that in civilised countries like Great Britain even small boroughs, having only a population of ten thousand souls, had medical men for their Health Officer. He (Dr. Cowasji) had seen that very morning a gully opposite the old Dhobie Talao Church where a lot of nuisance was collected in and around the dust-bin there, and he was told by people that the sweepings had been lying there for the past four days. The request of the Bombay Medical Union was a very sensible one, and their employment in the department would be of very valuable use, especially during an epidemic of cholera or small-pox or any zymotic diseases. Such men would not only do valuable service in taking curative measures, but they would also be able to take precautionary measures. The speaker concluded by moving an amendment that the representation of the Medical Union be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of a report.

Mr. K. M. Shroff seconded the amendment. He thought it a disgraceful anomaly that they should have a department called the Public Health Department, and yet should have only one medical man in it to look after the health of 800,000 people. It was urged that men of common-sense only were required for the duties of Inspectors. Those who said so did not appear to know that common-sense was a very rare article, and they could not expect strong common-sense from men who received Rs. 150 per month. With all their common-sense, laymen could not positively say what nuisance was injurious to health and what was not injurious. These Inspectors were taken as they came, no inquiries appeared to be made about their qualifications, and yet the Corporation was told that they were all that could be desired. It was absurd, it was monstrous, that the health of the population of this great city could be looked after by laymen. Mr. Dosabhoy urged that they must not look for Inspectors men whose noses were accustomed to bad smells, and that the medical men who would offer themselves for employment would not be able to stand the test. This argument was advanced against men who, during their five years' course of studies, got perfectly accustomed to the most disagreeable smells of the *post-mortem* and dissecting rooms! Compared to these smells, gully nuisances were nothing. Mr. Shroff then referred to the "disastrous mortality" among the infants of the town, and said that many of these deaths might be averted, if a proper supervision could be exercised over the milch-cattle stables throughout the town, to ensure a supply of pure and unadulterated milk, and he said that such supervision as was wanted could only be exercised by medical men.

As it was past 5 o'clock, further discussion was adjourned.

DISSENSIONS IN THE "KSHATRYA" CASTE.

AN application from a decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Damodhar Shrioriskna *vs.* Janardhan Ramchundrjee, has been disposed of by Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood at the Bombay High Court. The defendant, who was prosecuted on a charge of defamation, was acquitted and discharged by the Magistrate, from whose decision the complainant appealed. The Hon. K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Branson, with Mr. G. B. Rele, appeared for the defendant.

It appears that, at a meeting of the "panch" of the Kshatrya caste, of which the parties are members, held on the 16th March 1886, a resolution was passed, which the defendant, as president, signed and circulated among the members of the caste. It was contended for the complainant that the "panch" had no power, under the rules and regulations of the caste, to pass a resolution of excommunication, which it was competent only to the caste to pass. No such resolution was in fact ever before passed by the "panch," the meeting of which was irregularly convened. The statements of facts in the resolution were false and malicious, and the circulation of the resolution by order of the president, the defendant, was irregular, and highly prejudicial. Mr. Crawley-Boovey, in his judgment in the case, had held that the resolution of the "panch" was confirmed by the caste meeting held on the 5th July, showing that a majority of the caste considered the imputation to be true and to be made for the good of the caste. The defendant could not therefore be held liable in a criminal court for signing in his official capacity a resolution passed at a caste meeting; and in the Magistrate's opinion the resolution, whether regularly or irregularly passed, was clearly passed in good faith and signed by the defendant in his official capacity. The Magistrate considered that if the defendant felt himself to be aggrieved, he could appeal to a civil court for redress. For the complainant, it was urged that the Magistrate was wrong in attaching any weight to the circumstance that the resolution circulated by the defendant was alleged to have been afterwards confirmed by the caste at large, and in holding that it was in fact so confirmed; or that the accused was not solely responsible for the circular in question. The Magistrate, it was contended, failed to see that the irregularity and illegality of the resolution were most material in the consideration of the question of good faith on the part of the defendant in making the imputations; and the Magistrate was, moreover, wrong in holding at all that the imputations were made in good faith. It was submitted that he failed to appreciate the gist of the complainant's case. For the defendant, on the other hand, it was urged that the resolution of the "panch" was arrived at after discussion by a majority of the "panch" assembled at a meeting held on the 16th March 1886. The defendant denied having ever said at the meeting that an example should be made of the complainant. The resolution was submitted to a meeting of the whole caste held on the 5th June 1886, when it was duly confirmed. Defendant bore the complainant no ill-will; and the resolution was circulated by him, not in his personal, but in his official, capacity as president of the caste; and it was argued that, as such president, he was bound to do so.

Mr. Justice West, in delivering judgment, remarked that people should be very careful of what they said of their neighbours. The law of defamation should be applied by courts with due care and caution, as there were two classes of offences, public and private, under the Roman law; and the Indian Legislature had also made this division. The complainant did not originally think that the offence alleged to be committed by the defendant was very serious; but subsequently he came up to the Court under suspicious circumstances. Their Lordships thought that the Magistrate was right; and he had taken into consideration the long delay and other circumstances. The complainant himself did not think at first that the minds of his caste-follows would be affected by the resolution of the "panch." This was very material. There was a remedy of appealing to the caste; but he took no steps to do so. He ought to have taken step in his own behalf at the meeting of the 5th June 1886. These circumstances made the complainant's conduct look suspicious. The case should take great pains to define the authority of the "panch," so as to escape future embarrassment. In this case, the "panch" was to a great extent relieved by what the complainant himself admitted. The complainant had notice to attend, but did not, and therefore the "panch" could not be said to have acted in bad faith, but they ought to have taken greater care. This was not a case in which the Court ought to interfere with the conclusions arrived at by the Magistrate; and their Lordships could not order further inquiry. Mr. Crawley-Boevey's decision was therefore not disturbed.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of Sulleman Moosa, who was charged with housebreaking and theft of articles of silver and clothes, the property of a Borah keeping a shop at the corner of Soortee Mohla, Duncan Road, and with dishonestly receiving stolen property, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury at the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday. The prisoner kept a shop in Bellasis Road. The prosecutor went to pray at a mosque at 4 a. m. on the 29th ult., having locked the outer door of his shop, which served as his residence as well as his place of business. On his return home from prayers, he found the shop door opened and ajar; and the padlock lying inside the room. He missed his property from a box, which had been fastened with a padlock. Some of the missing property was found with the prisoner. The jury convicted the prisoner. His Lordship, in sentencing him, told him he had been sentenced once to two months' imprisonment; four times to three months' imprisonment; twice to six months' imprisonment; three times to one year's imprisonment; and once to two years' imprisonment. The last two of the sentences were passed by the High Court. During the last fourteen years, prisoner had been convicted eleven times, and had passed no less than seven years and two months in jail. If he was brought up again before the Court, his Lordship said he would surely be transported for life. He was now sentenced to ten years' transportation.

This being the last case for trial, the Sessions were formally dissolved.

Vanity Fair declares that the so-called settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty with Russia turns out to be no effective solution of the question at all. "There has been no attempt whatever to establish a scientific frontier; but, instead, an arbitrary line has been run across country, traversing valleys and mountains at right angles. Besides that the line now accepted by England brings Russia twelve miles nearer to Herat than before, it has enourmously improved her strategic advantages whenever she makes up her mind to make another forward movement. King Victor Emanuel used to say that there were two things he never refused anyone—the Order of St. Maurice, or a cigar. In the same way, Russia will not refuse Lord Salisbury a Treaty. It is of no effect in staying the Russian advance, but it pleases the English Government to have something to show for all that the business has cost the country, so why should they not have their Treaty? Meantime, the internal affairs of Afghanistan are getting more and more confused, and Russia more active all along the North-East Frontier, where no defined boundary exists. But it is something to have a Treaty, and we have that—whatever it may be worth."

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1887.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... Sept. 17th, 6h. 51m. p.m.
First Quarter..... " 24th, 9h. 55m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rises.	Sun-Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 17	Paleti, Parsi Holiday. Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Parsees (return match.) Rukhmabai Libel Case, 11-30 noon. Poona Races.	5 49	6 0	11 3m 11 19 a	4 32m 5 6 a
Sun. 18	15th Sunday after Trinity. Nauroz, or Parsi New Year's Day.	5 50	5 59	11 42m ——	5 15m 5 46 a
Mon. 19	Corporation Committee, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Australia.*	5 50	5 58	0 3m 0 21 a	6 1m 6 35 a
Tu. 20	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 50	5 57	0 47m 1 1 a	6 45m 7 5 a
Wed. 21	Town Council, 3 p.m. Fort Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Morarji Geoculdas S. and W. Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 50	5 56	1 3m 1 42 a	7 30m 7 48 a
Thr. 22	Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. New Fachora Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 50	5 55	2 22m 2 34 a	8 10m 8 27 a
Fri. 23	Departure of the English mail per s.s. Valetta.	5 50	5 54	3 15m 3 10 a	9 15m 9 33 a

* Left Aden at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, 13th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 18.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 353, 321 and 299.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. C. E. Gardner.—Hymns 353 and 239.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Goss in A.
Anthem.—"If we believe that Jesus died."—Bennett.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
7-15 a.m.—Thursday—Usual Celebration.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Choral Litany, Anti Communion and Sermon. Hymns 260 and 165.
8 a.m.—Celebration.
6 p.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAIDEN HAIR FERNS.—Seventy-five varieties, single plants or in duplicate. The largest stock in India to select from.—T. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!—Just received a large Consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's best BOOTS and SHOES, from D. POLLOCK, of Vienna, to be sold at Cost Price by Owner's Order.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON, (Board and Lodging House), is removed from the Dockyard Road to Delisma Street, on Road to Prince's Dock—Drinks at Reduced Prices.

BUCKETS.—Strong Galvanized Iron Buckets, 12 inch. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

BEER, Bass', bottled for the Co-operative Stores, Ld., in excellent condition, and universally approved of. Qts. Rs. 4-8, Pts. Rs. 3. Meadows Street, Fort.
W. J. ESSAI.

BEER, Pilsener, in Patent Stopper Bottles (something new) quality A.-1. No Corkscrew required. Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

BEER, Beck's Pilsener, Kaiser Brewery. Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. qts. and Rs. 21 per case of 8 doz. pts.
W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

BEER and Stout on Draught in convenient Little Family Barrels of 5 Gallons each, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
W. J. ESSAI'S STORES.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN. The most Comfortable, Accommodative and Central Hotel in MATHERAN will RE-OPEN from 1st October. Terms Moderate.

AUCTION SALE of REMAINING 4 desirable PLOTS of LAND, on Queen's Road, Chowpatty, will be resumed THIS DAY, 4 p.m., on the Spot.

WANTED, a young respectable LADY to undertake the management of a Refreshment Room. Liberal Wages. Apply "M.," care of this office.

TO-DAY'S ICES, Vanilla, Chocolate, Pineapple, Apple and Rose, also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality, Ladies' Fans and Scents, Fancy Toys, Ladies' Plush Bags, Birthday Cards and New Year Cards. To be had at Moderate Prices at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN EIGHT-TUNED MUSICAL BOX for sale at Messrs. HORMUSJEE MANECKJEE and Co., Meadow-street, Fort, Rs. 75.

CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.—BOYS WANTED for the Choir. For particulars apply to Rev. F. N. HILL, Cathedral.

CORRUGATED IRON.—Ash and Lacy's well known Globe Brand, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauges, 32 inches wide, in 6, 7 and 8 feet lengths just received. Reduced Prices. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CAST-IRON PIPES.—Just received, 2 to 6 inch sizes. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

COAT'S BEST IRON.—A stock of sizes always on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

CONTRACTORS' and RAILWAY PUMPS. —These very useful Pumps on hand. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN & Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

SINGER'S FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING 5, CHURCH GATE STREET. MACHINES.

MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

BATH-TUBS.—Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! Every day three kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, English and French Confectionery.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

AMMUNITIONS for the AIR-GUNS.—SHOTS, 1,000, Rs. 4; Darts, 1 dozen, Rs. 1-8. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order. Chuckla, No. 5.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suits by BADRAM, VILAS & Co., Limited.

WANTED, a Second-class ENGINEER to take charge of an Engine, 20 N. H. P. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to the MANAGER of this Paper.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at a minutes notice. PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS, of the very best English make, beautiful pattern. Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 85. ALI & Sons, and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GREVET & Co., Ld., Bombay.

25 PER CENT. (4 as. off the Rupee) DISCOUNT for CASH off Marked Prices. Bargains in remnants—Shoes, Corsets, etc.—THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

IF you want a Ready-made Cabinet for your Drawing-room or Furnished House at short notice, go and see the enormous stock at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaed Munzil, Lucknow; will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

WANTED, a thoroughly Practical and Skilled INSTRUMENT REPAIRER for Surveying and other Optical and Nautical Instruments. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to C. JOST & Co., 15, Hornby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton & Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

MLLES. J. H. KRAUS, Milliners, Dress and Bonnet Makers, have just received from Paris a fine Assortment of Ladies' Underlinen, Dressing Gowns, French Corsets, Ladies' Bonnets, Fancy Birds' Feathers, Flowers, &c.—2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HORSE REPOSITORY.—Veterinary Infirmary, Auctioneer and Commission Agent. Sales of Household Furniture, &c., undertaken at any Gentleman's own residence and faithfully conducted. J. WHEALS, East Street, Poona.

BY LAST MAIL STEAMER, s.s. VERONA, received a large Assortment of Gent's, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES. Moderate Prices. HASSONALLY MURAD HAKIMJEE and BROTHERS, Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

THE RIVERSIDE, LEADER TIME PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Architect and Builder. Has an English degree and London diplomas, and twenty-five years' English and Indian experience. Apply to "BUILDER," care of this office.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days of its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

MATERIALS for Crystoleum Lustre, Canvasine, Crewel Paints, Dresden Art Lustre, Velvet Paints, Photographs, Designs drawn to order. Also Photos painted in Crystoleum, Canvasine and Kartaline from smallest to largest size. Address by letter "ARTISTE," care of this Office.

KNOWLEDGE of Drawing not necessary. Lessons to Ladies in Lustre Paintings, Kartaline, Canvasine, Crystoleum, Painted Lace, Porcelain Painting and Crewel Painting by a Diplomaed Lady. Terms at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Byculla.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes. Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY.

SALE of remaining 4 desirable plots of Land on Queen's Road (between Nakoda's bungalow and the French Bridge Road) Chowpatty.

Unless previously disposed of by private contracts, the undersigned will resume or put up for sale THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 17th Sept., 1887, at 4 p.m., on the spot, four pieces of land admeasuring from 157 to 266 square yards each. The land faces the sea, and is admirably suited for building small elegant houses.

Nos.	Yards	Nos.	Yards.
3	157	7	237
6	204	8	266

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji and Dinshaw, at No. 7, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, Sept. 17th, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. G. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, insomnia, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, diseases of the eye, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 6d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

T. E. BEVAN & Co.,
THE LONDON MUSICAL DEPOT.
THE INDIAN CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY,
CALCUTTA.
MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
New Catalogues Now Ready.—Post Free.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—
I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S
ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.
THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. " 38.
Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.
Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

MARKET closed on account of Parsee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Biscenna Bay, 1,499 tons, Captain W. Legg arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Batoum (August 14), laden with a cargo of 27,203 cases of kerosine oil, her agents in Bombay being the Bo Co, Ld.

THE s. s. Draco, 1,112 tons, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain J. Douglas, brought up a general cargo from Hull, which she cleared on the 14th ultimo. Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., are her agents here.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, which sailed yesterday afternoon under Captain Livingstone for Karachi and the Coast Ports, carried on a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karachi, Mr A Cook, Mrs Good and Mr B P Shuffrey; and sixty-two deck for Karachi and the Coast.

THE P. and O. Co.' extra mail steamer Khiva, 1,452 tons, Captain S. Bason, arrived in Bombay with mails and general cargo from Hongkong (August 24), calling at Singapore and Penang. She has also brought with her, fifty natives, and 14 European crew of the same Co.'s s. s. Geelong, an old boat, recently sell at China. The Geelong has been purchased at Kobe on behalf of the Japan Government, for local use for a round sum of £19,000. She will be made over to the purchasers as soon as she has been disencumbered of her cargo. Captain Creery of the vessel has remained behind, his services having been retained by the P. and O. Co., for local service in the Chinese seas.

THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P and O Co's steamer Verona, 1,876 tons, Captain F Speck, which leaves Bombay for Hongkong this morning, with the China and Australian mails and a general cargo, takes with her the following passengers on board:—Captain G M Mayne, Gunner G. Robinson, Driver P T Coveley, Mr. C. Pottinger, Mr. Allen, and Dr. W Young—for Sydney, Mr. J Armstrong, and Mr R Khimji—for Shanghai; and Mr and Mrs G S Reid and Mr W Wilkinson—for Colombo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

16TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shade.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Avoca	904	C. Klyhoi	A	V. Ebrahim & Co
" Britannia	1991	Blight	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" Deccan	2022	Case	C	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	..	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
" Verona	1862	F. Speck	E	P. & O. Co.
" Draco	..	.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Graham	1911	T. White	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Bormida	1499	G. B. Digoino	L	Ed. Bates & Co.
" Merton Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	F. Bezzoni.
" Etolia	2056	Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
" Niagara	2014	B. Cottier	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" Nedjed	1738	J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
16	Khiva (s)	Bason	Hongkong, Aug. 24.
	Draco (s)	Douglas	Hull, Aug. 14.
	Bencenna Bay (s).	Legg	Batoum, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
16	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Tomlinson	Karachi.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi and Coast.

The steamer Verona, Speck, was cleared out yesterday for China and Australia.

The steamer Merton Hall commenced to load yesterday for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Etolia (s), 16 bales wool and 8 bales cotton, G H Adamji; 8,000 cwts bone meal, N Enos; 31 bales wool, A Ind T Shoostry; 90 bales wool, D Harjivan; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,288 cwts myrabolams, V Hunsraz; 19 bales wool, M Ramgopal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia (s), 120 cwts cloves, T Topen; 500 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta (s), 6,027 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 525 cwts myrabolums, Premji Dayall; 22 chests opium, The B and P S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nizam (s), 5,999 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Graham (s), 3,000 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

Britannia (s), 99 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros; 1,004 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co; 675 cwts gingelly seed, D P Batha and Co.

FOR VALENCIA.

Clan Graham (s), 9,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Verona (s), 130 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s), 40 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium, B Moorlidhur.

Verona (s), 125 cwts cloves, Y L Hingkee; 38 cwts cloves and 22 cwts byssaloe, J Tezpail; 12 chests opium, J Norosji; 150 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 11 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 23 chests opium, S Abhraham; 26 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 100 cwts raisins and 38 cwts cloves, T Godoo; 7 chests opium, N J Abhraham; 119 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Joosub; 89 chests opium, C Ebhram.

Deccan (s), 100 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Verona (s), 25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 31 chests opium, E J Abhraham; 53 chests opium, S Abhraham; 5 chests opium, Curseti Bomanji and Co; 8 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 15 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co; 23 chests opium, Issac Ezra and Co; 168 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 15 chests opium, C Chhotalal; 150 chests opium, A Pandoorang.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Collins, Lt-Col, Mad, 2nd Hants Regt, on general leave, Secunderabad.

Mayne, Capt, BI K O S Borderers, on sick leave, from Mandalay.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Yates, Major, Bo, 28th B I, on leave, from Poona.

Young, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Browne, Lt-Col, Bo, 12th B I, from leave, to Poona.

Graeme, Lt-Col, Bo, Yorkshire Regt, to join, to Karachi.

Young, Lt- Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

O'Brien, Surgn Major, Bo, Med Staff, on duty, to Mhow.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

To speak to the minutes of decree.

174-74—Hore, C and B—Runchordas Goculdas vs Kessowji Jadowji and others—Craigie, L and O, and Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

149-87—Tobin and R—Atmaram Yadowji and another vs. Cooverji Cowasji Jussawalla—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

139-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gordhundas Bhanji and others vs. Damji Ludha—Thakurdas, D and C.

200-87—In person, a pauper—Bhimabai vs. Kanaara Gunput Bhai and others—In person.

287-87—Khunderao M—Choonilal Moolchund vs. Choonilal Pranjiwandas and another—Macfarlane, E and H.

288-87—In person—Boodeebai and another vs. Paroobai and another—R Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

35-87—In person—Bai Kankoo vs. Bai Itcha and others—Wadia and G. (Not to be called on).

36-87—In person—Goolamhoosen Khanmahomed and another vs. Veerji Damji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

223-87—Chalk, W and S—Bhai Bhasker vs. Luxumon Ramchunder and another—Winter and B, and Bicknell and K.—Part heard.

18-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Balcrustna Kondaji vs. Mithibai and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M and D, P G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Sulliman Lukha vs. Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy and others—J C Cama, B and K, M and D P, G and S, B and H, and L, S, F and N.

For trial on preliminary issues.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy—Mansukhlal and D.

Long Causes.

139-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal vs. Manganlal Manchund and others. Hore, C and B.

140-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal vs. Manganlal Manchund and others. Hore, C and B.

142-85—Craigie, L and O—Nathubhai Shamlal vs. Gunsidas Rajaram and others—Craigie, L and O, and E Wilkin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

CORNISH—August 13, at 1, Chichesterplace, Brighton, the wife of Henry Cornish, of a son. (Charles Lawson.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROSCHER—September 15, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr J Roscher, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

THE Prorogation of Parliament yesterday brought to a close the longest session in recent memory. For a session which began on the 27th of January and ended on the 16th of September—beginning a month earlier than usual and ending a month later than usual—its record is singularly barren. We suppose however that only on an election platform would the Government be severely visited for the paucity of their legislative achievements. They did their best to make the record fuller, as their antagonists did their best to reduce it, and all things considered neither side has much reason to be dissatisfied with the result. Mr. Gladstone was never in a more favourable position for exhibiting once more the long catalogue of needed legislation which he first displayed in one of the reviews ten years ago, and the length of which, truth to say, his own efforts while since in office have done so little to reduce. But he may make use of it now in a connection which was quite absent from his mind when he first arranged the imposing catalogue of "work that must be done." He thinks that it gathers untold impressiveness when "Ireland stops the way" is made the prelude to it. That Ireland has stopped the way this session is the most obvious commonplace of the Parliamentary record of 1887. The session began with a programme which, in respect of length, at all events, was modest enough. Even so, however, it takes much longer to recite what Parliament has failed to do than what it has done. Nothing has been so much as heard of the bills for improving local Government in England, Scotland, and Ireland which the Government promised eight months ago; or of the bills for cheapening private bill legislation in those countries. These may be brought forward next session, and their prospects of easy acceptance then will be none the brighter because they are evidently projected in the belief that by a discreet distribution of local self governing Powers in the three kingdoms, and by doing away with the anomalous system under which a public body say, in the west of Ireland, has to go to the Imperial Parliament for a Gas Bill, the practical reasons for asking for Home Rule will be reduced. The more the Government allow it to appear that these measures are meant to be palliatives for the grievance which the Irish members have been sent to Parliament to redress, the greater will be their difficulty in passing them. How effectually Ireland has stopped the way we can see too in the abandonment at a by no means early stage of their Tithes Bill, which, if their own account of it is to be trusted, would have destroyed the germs of an agitation pregnant with awkward possibilities. The tithe war which has spread in Wales has in it this dangerous element, that it has taught the farming class that methods which have been successfully adopted by their class on the other side of the Channel are equally available in other parts of the Kingdom. The clergy and the landlords will be fortunate if the prolongation of this dispute does not bring disestablishment and certain delicate questions connected with the ownership of land within the range of practical politics. The Government ought to know their own business best, but we should have thought that it would have been worth their while at all costs to pass the Tithes Bill, and so divert the attention of the agricultural classes from a grievance which may at any time become the common grievance of them all. In that event some more momentous changes than the transfer of the rural vote to the highest bidder would have to be looked for. Meantime the difficulties of the government in Ireland are serious enough to shut out from view the problems of which we seem to see the germ in the Welsh tithe riots. They have got their Crimes Act, and they are using it. The indignation with which Mr. Parnell and his friends have just received Mr. Balfour's blunt declaration of the spirit in which the Government mean to apply the Act is only what might have been expected. No ingenuity could devise a method by which a measure of this sort could be put into operation without giving offence in Ireland, and the irritation displayed the other day in the House of Commons may be looked upon as a Parliamentary incident and nothing more. The serious feature of the situation, so far as the Government are concerned, is that while they have set themselves to an administrative task of great difficulty in Ireland, public opinion is slow to give them any adequate support. It is essential to the success of the enterprise in which they and the Unionist party are engaged that they should gain in strength as they go on. Time is not on their side, but on the side of their opponents. They are fighting a battle, and unless they are able to reduce the strength of the army encamped against them they must in time succumb. There is yet room for the chances of war to turn in their favour, but the indications of the moment are not on their side. The protest which they have repeatedly asked the public to make against the dilatory tactics of the Opposition, and against the unholy alliance which the *Times* and Mr. Swinburne have so passionately denounced, has yet to be made. Even if it be conceded that the bye elections do not mean much, the Government are still weaker than they were at the beginning of the session, inasmuch as they have entirely failed to make those new conquests in the field of public opinion which are necessary to them if they are much longer to hold their own. The session, on the whole, ends unfavourably for them, and the recess offers no plain promise of better things.

JUST now, when the question of Europeans in this country being indebted to natives has been brought rather prominently to the front, it may be interesting to look back a few years, and see how common this indebtedness used to be. Not that there is anything peculiar to India in getting into debt. Far from it. "The human species" says Charles Lamb, in one of the most delightful of his essays, "according to the best theory I can form of it, is composed of two distinct races, the men who borrow, and the men who lend. To these two original diversities may be reduced all those impertinent classifications of Gothic and Celtic tribes, white men, black men, red men. All the dwellers upon earth, Parthians, Medes and Elamites, flock hither and do naturally fall in with one or other of these primary distinctions. The infinite superiority of the former, whom I choose to designate as the great race, is discernible in their figure, port, and a certain instinctive sovereignty. . . . What a careless, even deportment hath your borrower! What rosy gills! What a beautiful reliance on Providence doth he manifest, taking no more thought than lilies! What contempt for money,—accounting it (yours and mine especially,) no better than dross." It is many years ago now since Thackeray described how Colonel Rawdon Crawley and Rebecca his wife, better known as Becky, lived in exceedingly handsome style in London on nothing per annum, and found no difficulty in supplying themselves with every luxury that the metropolis could yield on the same shadowy income. In India, the gallant Colonel has found many imitators, and thirty years ago, there were few officers in this country who had not "dealings" with the Agra Bank, while many passed their time, from Ensign to Colonel, in incurring liabilities that seemed only to get heavier with every step of promotion, until finally, full of years and debts, they passed away to that haven where creditors no longer trouble. The lives of men thus loaded with debt, and with embarrassments that grew yearly greater, ought, according to every known theory of existence, to have been miserable and troubled. As a matter of fact, however, and in defiance of theory, they managed to have a very good time of it, and they declined to allow themselves to be unduly troubled by debts, duns, and other consequences of the fall of Adam, and of their own particular indiscretions. But perhaps a slight sketch of one of these impecunious warriors of a by gone day may not be without interest, and will serve to bring more vividly before the reader a curious phase of Anglo-Indian life.

When Ensign Green—as for convenience sake we will name him—joined the Indian Army, officers still went to parade in buttoned up shell jackets of red cloth, tight white trousers carefully strapped, leather stocks, and forage caps with or without a small piece of white muslin tied round them as a protection against the sun. The helmet was as yet unthought of, and the heresy that Bass's beer could possibly disagree with anybody was not heard in the land. To shoot all day in the sun, to quench the thirst with beer artistically cooled, and to sing hunting songs after mess, this was what everybody did when Ensign Green joined the service, and this is what he soon fell into the way of doing also. He quickly discovered that there was also something else that everybody, or nearly everybody did, and that was to borrow money from the Shroff. He had not joined a particularly fast regiment, but nobody seemed able to make both ends meet, or to be particularly anxious to do so. There was a Shroff in the bazaar, and they all went security for each other, and everything was very pleasant all round,—at least so it seemed to Green. That young gentleman was soon confronted by the following problem. His pay was Rs. 202 per mensem. What with entertaining friends at mess on guest nights, and living in a free handed sort of way, his mess bill for food and liquor came to about Rs. 150 a month. Then there was house-rent and servants, another hundred, while fifty always seemed to go every month on nothing in particular, and he had just bought a pony with a turn of speed for a hundred and seventy-five. And although the pony with the turn of speed was certain to make his owner's fortune by and bye, yet in the meantime he had to be paid for, and all the other expenses met, out of his Ensign's pay of Rs. 202 per mensem. How was it to be done? There was but one way to make both ends meet. There must be an interview with the Shroff. In many a man's life that first interview with the Shroff has been a most important affair, and has remained ever afterwards as a sort of landmark in his memory, from which he can date a great many things,—some of which he would very willingly forget. It was so with Green. That first five hundred rupees he borrowed from the little, round Shroff, with the pleasant manners, smiling face, and keen, glittering eye, was the prelude to a series of borrowings, which with a few fitful gleams of paying back became the serious business of his life. The five hundred rupees were all paid away in about a week, and all that was left to show for them was the pony with the turn of speed that was to put everything to rights. That animal however, like so many others before and since, had just speed enough to go very near winning more than one race and just when it was confidently expected that he really was going to win this time, he broke down. But trifles of this sort were not worth worrying about. When Green found the want of ready money insuperable he had recourse once more to the Shroff. It was a very simple matter. The Shroff brought over a bag of rupees, and a stamped paper, Green signed the stamped paper, declaring that he had received one thousand rupees, which was to be repaid in twelve months, and was to bear interest at the rate of three per cent per mensem, or thirty six per cent per annum, and Green's bosom friend Smith went security for that amount, and in that capacity also affixed his valuable signature to the bond. These preliminaries over, the Shroff with the bland smile and the glittering eye, counted out the thousand rupees minus the first month's interest, which was thirty rupees, and minus the money for the stamped paper, and a commission of ten rupees on the transaction, which went to a friendly Parsee, who had negociated the affair. In all Green received about nine hundred and fifty rupees, and went off to tiffin with a light heart, treating Smith to champagne on the strength of the loan. Next month the same little comedy was gone through, only this time it was Smith who was the principal and Green the security. It was a merry little game, and so vigorously was it prosecuted that by the time Green was a captain, he was quite hopelessly involved As he always borrowed from everyone who would lend him money, he had not any clear idea of how much he owed or to whom he owed it. He did not allow this state of affairs to break his heart. Seeing the impossibility of paying everybody he paid nobody. Not having the wherewithal to keep himself, it occured to him to keep some one else. He married the daughter of his old colonel, a charming young lady without a single rupee.

Now this, according to every theory of life, ought to have crushed Green. For a bachelor to be in debt is bad enough, but for a man to go and marry with a load of debt round his neck is clearly intolerable, and ought to plunge him in the depth of remorse. But nothing of the sort happened really. Captain and Mrs Green were a most light hearted, cheery couple, who went everywhere and did everything, and appeared to have just as much ready cash as their neighbours. Indeed it has long been noticed in India, that the only men who have any command of spare cash are those who are head over ears in debt. Captain Green was not one of those narrow minded men whose ideas are bounded by their own profession. He took a warm interest in trade, and whenever an enterprising tradesman advertised in the papers that he had just imported a large quantity of rose-wood furniture and elegant trifles for the house, which would supply a want long felt by the Indian public, Green would write to that enterprising tradesman, informing him that he had long felt the want of rose wood furniture, and elegant nicknacks for the house, and give him a handsome order. This was all very charming; but when the time came for payment it was another matter, and many enterprising tradesmen, of the Borah persuasion especially, wept and tore their beards at the bare mention of the name of Green Saheb. In fact Captain and Mrs. Green paid nobody. How they lived was a mystery, and though everybody said it could not last, it did last somehow. They lived in one bungalow until the landlord went to law with them for the rent, and then they moved into another. "None of my servants will leave me," Green was in the habit of saying with pride, when anyone complained of having trouble with domestics. And it was quite true. They all stuck to him like leeches. The fact was he owed them so much wages, that their only chance of ever getting paid, was to hold on to him in the chance of something turning up

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Parliament was prorogued to-day.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Queen in her speech says :—

My relations with all Foreign Powers continue to be friendly.

After somewhat protracted negotiations with Russia regarding the Afghan Boundary the matter has been settled in a satisfactory manner. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan has readily accepted the Boundary of his Dominions as demarcated by the joint British and Russian Commissions, and I hope that the Convention now concluded will conduce powerfully towards the maintenance of a lasting peace in Central Asia.

A Treaty having reference to the relations of China with Burma has been ratified, and I have a confident hope that the general pacification of the latter country will be soon fully carried out. A settled form of Government is being gradually introduced into the most remote districts.

A Convention proposed to the Sultan of Turkey, defining the condition on which it would be possible to withdraw my troops from Egypt, remains unratified and the course of action imposed on me by my obligations to the Ruler of that people remains unchanged. The presence of my forces in Egypt has secured to the inhabitants the substantial blessings of tranquillity and the effectual support of the Khedive's efforts to promote good government and the prosperity of his people.

Her Majesty then makes allusion to the Canadian Fisheries Commission and expresses her hope that the debates of the Colonial Conference will have the effect of strengthening the affections of her subjects in all lands and binding the Empire together.

The grave depression in trade has been less severe of late in all branches except farming.

Her Majesty trusts that remedies will soon be provided for the wants and troubles of Ireland, which will gradually but completely restore order and encourage a state of peaceful industry in that country.

The speech then enumerates other measures that have become law during the Session and concludes with saying how deeply the Queen has been affected on the occasion of her Jubilee by the expression of the fervent loyalty of her subjects in all parts of the Empire, and that she trusts she may be spared for come years yet to continue to reign over her loving, faithful and united people.

GERMANY AND BULGARIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

In consequence of a Rustchuk journal having published an article insulting to the German Vice-Consul, Germany has applied to the Porte for permission for three Ironclads to pass through the Dardanelles, in order to go to Bulgaria and demand of her reparation for the insult.

The Porte, however, hesitates about giving the required permission.

The Bulgarian Government have in the meantime suppressed the offending journal, hoping by so doing to appease the wrath of Germany.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, SEPT. 15.

The Nile has risen to an extraordinary height this year, causing serious floods throughout the country.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES BY BELUCHIS IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 16.

In the Beluch riot of the 21st ult., fifteen sepoys were identified out of about 200. The identity of six has not been established. Nine were convicted, one being sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, six to twelve months', and two to nine months' imprisonment each.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

AYUB KHAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The last news of Ayub Khan is that his tracks were lost at a spring in Dasht-i-lut. (Lot's Desert) south-east of Khaf. Apparently the party has been suffering from thirst.

Reuter's recent telegram is doubtless a re-echo of the old news, and refers to Ayub's original appearence east of Yezdan.

Latest advices from Herat, dating from 11th instant, state all is quiet there.

TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The details of the Burma reliefs for the forthcoming season have now been practically settled.

The 2nd Cheshire from Umballa to start next month to take the place of the South Yorkshire, homeward bound.

Among the Native Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Lancers to be relieved by a Madras regiment, and the 3rd Hyderabad by a fellow-corps from the Contingent.

The 7th Bengal Cavalry and the 1st Madras Lancers to wait till the end of the season.

The other withdrawals in spring will be—A regiment of British Infantry to be named hereafter. 4-1 Lancashire and 1-1 Eastern Division R.A., and ten regiments Native Infantry, out of a total of 221. These will probably be the 1st, 5th and 7th Bengal, 2nd and 3rd Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, 5th, 23rd and 27th Bombay Infantry, one regiment Madras Infantry, and 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry. The last to be relieved by the 42nd Goorkhas. And these two corps will move to and from Assam by march via Kendat.

Colonel Ben Williams will probably go home on sick leave next month.

DEATH OF A SON OF THE THAKORE OF GONDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, SEPT. 16.

Kumarshri Rangitsinghji, second son of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, died here this morning. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole State. Every body deeply sympathises with His Highness, who had the misfortune to lose another son only last May.

MEETING OF UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KUTTRA, SEPT. 16.

An influential meeting of the leading members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held yesterday at Allahabad, when the following, among other resolutions were passed :—That the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to Mr. King and other members of Parliament and the Committee of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service for the efforts they were making on behalf of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. That it was highly desirable that branches of the Association be formed wherever it was possible, as being calculated to promote concerted action and the support of the London Association, that payment of pensions should be at par, the main point at issue. And that the unanimous, and undivided support of the whole Service should be devoted to the removal of the grievance, which can be remedied at a cost of about £20,000 a year, one per cent. of the total expenditure on Indian pensions.

A permanent Association has been formed at Allahabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Ancona, with the outward English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 a. m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Hensada, arrived here from Bombay, and Kurrachee this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, outward bound for Kurrachee, and Bombay left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Sarats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70¾
4½ per cent. "	72¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	44⅛

The National Bank of India pays a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and carries forward £15,000

The Manchester Market has been steady.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,900,000 ; decrease no change public deposits, £ 4,100,000 ; decrease £100,000 ; other deposits, £21,900,000 ; decrease, no change ; other securities, £19,800,000 ; increase, £600,000 ; notes and gold, £11,600,000 ; increase, £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MILITARY NEWS.

It is stated that three at least of the new 12-pounder breech-loading batteries will arrive in India before the end of the year. There are some twelve of these batteries, horse and field, at home now, and the new guns for others are being made as quickly as possible. Carriages for the guns arriving in India will in great part be made at the Fattegarh factory.

Five regiments at least of British Infantry are likely to remain in Burma after the reliefs have been concluded next spring. This will give three for the Upper Province, a number which (an up-country paper remarks) is certainly not excessive considering that Mandalay should always have one regiment cantoned there, while Bhamo and the northern stations absorb another.

H. E. Sir Charles Arbuthnot, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived in Bangalore on Tuesday morning by the ordinary mail train at 6-45 a.m. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Major Hemming, Military Secretary, and Captain Preston, A.-D.-C., was received on arrival by Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, C.S.I., the British Resident, Colonel Barnett, Colonel Swinley, and Colonel Hamilton, R.E. On the arrival of the train, the usual salute of 15 guns was fired by the Royal Artillery, on the maidan opposite the South Parade. His Excellency is a guest at the Residency. He went out to Bidal to witness the competition for the Bangalore Cup, and for the Commander-in-Chief's Prizes. He was to distribute the prizes won at the Rifle meeting last evening.

The movements in relief from Rawalpindi during the ensuing cold weather, will not take place until after the visit of the Viceroy.

The moves from the Murree Hills to the plains will commence, on the 7th and 8th October by the detachments of the King's Dragoon Guards and Carabiniers marching from Lower Topa, followed by the detachments Royal Sussex Regiments, from Upper Topa on the 10th idem, and on October 15th and 17th recovered men from the Murree Convalescent Depot.

October 18th, 1-1 Northern Division, Royal Artillery, from Kalabagh to Rawalpindi, *via* Sujkote and Rajorrea.

October 19th and 20th, West Riding Regiment from Ghurial to Rawalpindi, *via* Tret, &c.

October 21st and 24th, the Suffolk Regiment from Kuldana to Rawalpidi, *via* Tret, &c.

October 26th, 5-1 Southern Division, Royal Artillery from Thobba to Rawalpindi, *via* Sunny Bank, &c.

October 27th, 6th Company, Sappers and Miners, marching *via* Tret.

November 1st, 3-1 South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, from Khyragali to Rawalpindi, *via* Kuror.

November 3rd 2-1 Cinque Ports Division Royal Artillery, from Baragali to Rawalpindi, *via* Abbottabad.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA *vs.* PARSEES.

The return match between the above teams was commenced on the Gymkhana ground yesterday. It will be remembered that on the previous occasion the Gykhana eleven were all got out for 54 runs. Yesterday the ground was in a very fair condition and the play was much more satisfactory.

Play commenced at 11-30 a.m., and the Captain of the Parsee team, having won the toss, sent in Wadia and Doctor to face the bowling of Holland and Brooks. Doctor soon cut Holland, who was at the Pavilion end, for three, and directly afterwards cut Brooks beautifully to leg for four and again drove the same bowler for three, but Wilkins took the lead from Brooks at this stage of the game, the result of the change being that Doctor was clean bowled by him, (15-1-12.) Surti next partnered Wadia and played some careful cricket, six maidens being bowled before he cut Wilkins for three. Five more maidens were recorded, and then Surti gave a catch but it was not taken by Blackwell. The same batsman a little later sucumbed to the bowling of Holland (20-2-4), Gagrat then joined Wadia and play was slower for a time, until Wilkins caught Wadia off a ball from Holland (29-3-7), Bhedwar then went to Gagrat's assistance and the former speedily added a four to the score, Gagrat following his example by driviug Wilkins for four. Bhedwar next skyed Holland for three but he did not long remain to trouble the bowlers, his stumps being shortly afterwards disarranged by a good ball from Wilkins (42-4-7). Cooper then came on and the bowling was again changed. O'Shea took the place of Holland and was not long in clean bowling the latter batsman for a duck's egg (43-5-0). Bapasola was selected to fill the vacancy and commenced hitting out in good form, driving Wilkins to the on for three, and again to the opposite side of the field for a like number. After adding another four he gave point a catch, but it was missed. Holland again resumed the bowling and shortly afterwards was faced by Kreyer at the Money school end ; notwithstanding these changes the batsmen continued to make high figures. Holland however sent in a fine ball which Bapasala lifted into the hands of Bremner at point. (77-6-19.) Dr. Patel the Parsee captain then went to the wicket, and was bowled by Holland. (79-7-0). Kanga then joined Bhedwar and a few unimportant hits having taken place, an adjournment was made for tiffin. On play being resumed Kanga was bowled by Watkins and Kaka shared the same fate at the hands of Holland, the innings closing for 104 runs.

The Gymkhana captain sent in Wilkins and Yately at 3-30 p.m., to face the Parsee bowling. Both men got well set and the captain of the other side found it necessary to keep changing his bowlers. However more than 2 hours elapsed before the defenders of the Gymkhana timber yards were really disturbed, when Yately was put out l b w, he having put together by a splendid bit of play 54 runs, and the telegraph board, at the fall of his wicket showed the following figures : (81 1 54) Holland then joined Wilkins but he also was given out l b w before he had time to show what he could do with Bhedwar's bowling. Bremner next went in, and having made one run was disposed of (83 3 1). O'Shea filled the gap and there was another rapid increase in the score until Wilkins lost his place (104 4 33). Penny succeeded him, and when stumps were drawn the scores stood as follows :—

PARSEES.—First Innings.

S. B. Doctor, b Wilkins	12
M. R. Wadia, c Wilkins, b Holland	7
M. M. Surti, b Holland	4
B. D. Gagrat, c Bremner, b Holland	40
S. N. Bhedwar, b Wilkins	7
R. D. Cooper, b O'Shea	0
N. C. Bapasola, c Bremner, b Holland	19
Dr. Patel, b Holland	0
P. D. Kanga, b Wilkins	5
Kaka, b Holland	0
D. B. Tapia, not out	1
Byes	9
Total	104

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	B.	M.	W.
W. Holland	144	39	21	6
D. Brooks	12	8	0	0
A. Wilkins	128	29	21	3
C. O'Shea	28	6	5	1
F. Kreyer	32	13	3	0

GYMKHANA.—First Innings.

A. G. Wilkins, l b w, b Wadia	33
C. Yately, l b w b Bhedwar	54
W. Holland, l b w b Bhedwar	0
A. S. Bremner, b Bhedwar	1
C. S. O'Shea, not out	16
Penny, not out	1
Total	105

A NEW GOSPEL OF CLOTHES.

During the year 1884 a series of articles appeared in the London Press calling public attention to a remarkable reform in our modern system of clothing, started in Germany about 1878, and introduced into England about five or six years afterwards. The author of this reform is Dr. Gustave Jaeger, Professor of Zoology and Physiology at Stuttgart, and a full account of his very interesting system was published in the *Times* of 4th October 1884. The following extract from the *Times* article explains very clearly the basis of the system, and the chief scientific principles on which it depends :—

"A new gospel has reached us from Germany which promises the physical regeneration of mankind if we will but adopt a, comparatively speaking, simple reform in our system of clothing. This is no puritanical attack upon the extravagancies of fashion, nor is it a revival of the time honoured declamations against tight lacing. It is a medical theory based on the close observations of animal life, demonstrated by scientific experiments, and proved by practical experience. The doctrine starts with a fundamental principle that being animals we should wear animal clothing. The absorption by vegetable life of poisonous emanations from animal life is a process not limited it would appear to living plants, but continued by vegetable fibre such as cotton, linen, &c., with the difference that while the living plant assimilates these emanations, the dead fibre cannot do so, but exhales them again when wetted or warmed. Thus our clothes, in consequence of their vegetable character, attract and retain those noxious principles which should on the contrary be thrown off with the greatest possible promptitude. On the other hand animal material, such as wool, is made by nature to protect animal life, and will not prevent but assist the evaporation of the emanations coming from the body. This can readily be proved by the sense of smell. It suffices to wear clothes of pure wool throughout, and there is at once an end to the unpleasantness noticed in the under clothing, the cotton linings of the coat, &c. From these facts Dr. Gustave Jaeger deduces his medical theory which has won innumerable disciples in an incredibly short time."

The article goes on to explain how Dr. Jaeger proposed to apply his theory in detail to meet the actual wants of every day clothing, and the benefits that might be expected to result to all persons who would give the system a fair trial.

The International Health Exhibition at South Kensington was used to bring this system for the first time prominently to the notice of the English public ; and attention was called by the *Times* to the interesting character of Dr. Jaeger's Exhibits, and to the very great public importance of the system which he advocated.

"Already"—it declared—"Dr. Jaeger's sanitary woollen system has been adopted by some of our most eminent sanitary reformers ; while in Germany it has not only revolutionised the trade of Stuttgart where its founder practises ; but the clothes are worn and highly appreciated by such men as Count Von Moltke who may be expected to apply the principles in question to the German army, thus increasing immeasurably the strength of Germany by improving the health of her troops, of course so startling an innovation will be met with the most strenuous opposition. The general adoption of this novel teaching might not only affect vast trade interests, but the world at large is always reluctant to acknowledge fundamental error countenanced by daily customs. But the evidence in its favour is sufficiently strong, and the success achieved so widespread, that it is at least only right to state the case, leaving the public free in Dr. Jaeger's own words "to examine everything and retain the best."

Before the publication of the *Times* article in October 1884, favourable notices of Dr. Jaeger's system had appeared in numerous and Medical and Sanitary reform papers. The *Lancet*, the *Sanitary Record*, the *Medical Press*, the *Builder* and the *British Medical Journal*, all expressed their interest and approval of the system ; and the last named paper mentioned that much public interest was shown at the Belfast Medical Congress of 1884 in Dr. Jaeger's recommendation to dispense entirely with materials of vegetable fibre (linen and cotton) in clothing and bedding, as impervious to the body's exhalations ; and to reduce the outer clothing to a minimum quantity by constructing it of woolen material throughout, and so as to exclude draught and prevent local chill.

Since the publication of these press notices in 1884 numerous testimonials from English physicians of eminence have been received and published by Dr. Jaeger as an advertisment of the system which is now pecularly indentified with his name, and it would be a serious restriction on the general usefulness of Dr. Jaeger's dress reform if it were supposed that no other materials would answer the purpose, except those that are on sale at his own London and German depots. In a business sense Dr. Jaeger is of course interested that all his disciples should supply their wants from the shops identified with his name, but it is obvious that in a matter of this kind any notion of a trade monopoly is really out of the question. All that Dr. Jaeger or the Sanitary Woollen Compay can do, and all that they have attempted to do in the way of a monopoly or trade patent, is contained in a notice which is printed on page 1 of their current London price list.

The notice runs as follows :—

"I have conceded to Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company, Limited, London, the sole right in Great Britain and the British possessions of the use of my name, publications respecting my system, patents, trade marks, &c., and the sole sale in Great Britain and the British possessions of articles of clothing, bedding, &c., in connection with my sanitary woollen system, and stamped with the trade marks. I guarantee that the materials of such articles made by the authorised manufacturers consist throughout of animal fibre (animal wool, hair, feathers) without any mixture of vegetable fibre ; also that articles described to be of the natural colour, are free from dye ; and that dyed articles are only treated with genuine and harmless dyes. For articles on which the trade marks in question do not appear I am of course not responsible."

This notice shows that Dr. Jaeger guarantees the quality of all the articles sold in his name, and bearing his own trade mark ; and for commercial purposes this guarantee is no doubt desirable. But there is nothing to prevent any other manufacturer from imitating Dr. Jaeger's wares, or from making on his own account similar or superior woolen wares. In fact it is perfectly certain that if public interest be largely roused in favour of the clothing reform which Dr. Jaeger advocates, the woolen and cloth trade will immediately adapt itself to meet the new demand ; and Dr. Jaeger's Company will only be able to hold its own by the intrinsic excellence of the articles which it supplies to the public. The Sanitary Woolen Company, Limited, we may state, has been formed in London to carry into practice Dr. Jaeger's novel views in the subject of sanitary woolen clothing. But woolen materials are of infinite variety ; and it is clear that it is quite possible to accept the general truth of Dr. Jaeger's scientific theory without adopting all the special woolen materials that he recommends. No doubt the materials sold by Dr. Jaeger at Stuttgart, and by the Sanitary Woolen Company, Limited, in London, are excellent of their kind, and probably the best that are to be found in the general market. But there are plenty of good woolen materials of all kinds everywhere. But monopoly and business considerations apart, honour we say, to whom honour is due. Dr. Gustave Jaeger has undoubtedly earned the credit of starting a most important and valuable reform. Scientific opinion so far seems to be unanimously on his side ; and if Dr. Jaeger's theory excites interest and attention in Europe, it is certainly deserving of closer attention here in tropical India where cutaneous evaporation is much more active, and whore hygienic considerations require to be far more carefully attended to than ever in Europe.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Sept. 15th.—The barometer has fallen everywhere, except in Assam and Burma. The fall is large locally in the North-West angle of the Bay, where a small and feeble cyclonic whirl has formed. It is very large in the Indus Valley. The depression in Central India has filled up. Pressure conditions are abnormal to-day, pressure being everywhere below the average by amounts ranging from two-hundreths in Southern India to fourteen-hundreths in Sind and Punjaband two-tenths in the North-West Provinces and Bengal and a quarter of an inch in the North-West angle of the Bay. A very rapid increase has occurred in the winds on the Bombay, Sind and Guzerat coasts, which is extending into the interior ; and the weather is unsettled in Upper and North-West India. The rain fell in moderate amounts yesterday in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana. Moderately heavy rain was received yesterday in Burma, Assam and the Coast districts of Bengal, Sibsagar, Ganhati, False Point, Moulmein, Diamond Island, Nowgong. Assam reports am unts varying between two and five inches.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON A REGIMENT.

An inquiry is being conducted at Fategarh into the alleged attempt to poison the Manchester Regiment. The committee appointed to test the beer supplied to the troops has already examined over two hundred casks, which were found to be untainted. This (says a correspondent) throws further suspicion on the poisoned cask half of which had been consumed before evil effects showed themselves. The case is causing much local interest and the chemical report is awaited with anxiety. Some reports say that adulteration took place in the Canteen ; others that it may be the result of an effect to deprive Messrs. Mackinnon and Company of the beer contract. The authorities at Fategarh are most vigilent, especially since the chemical analysis on the Agra beer case showed a heavy admixture of arsenic.

HORSE SHOWS, AND OTHERS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, AUG. 24.

We came over for the horse show, and our trial trip on Irish land and Irish sea has been so far a great success. The turbulent unrestful Channel that belts our country was like a silver ribbon of peace, and the cloud flecked skies have not rained on, but shadowed our defenceless English heads. I say defenceless, because, though laden with Mackintoshes, umbrellas and high boots, I hear that they would be of no avail ; for no medium has yet been discovered sufficiently waterproof to defy the wetting qualities of a "soft" Irish day. When this comes, we must emulate the Mark Tapleyish side of Irish character and make the best of things by being jolly, and meanwhile enjoy the goods the gods provide in charming sunny breezy weather. The Royal Dublin Society's great annual exhibition takes place in August, when the harvest is safely gathered in, and farming men from North and South, hunting men and jockeys, lay aside for awhile the spite of political divisions and party controversies, that they may worship peacefully and freely at the shrine of equine beauty. The show is held a little outside Dublin—the city, though dirty, so dear to the hearts of its people. A bright cheery little place, I thought it, with its broad open streets and bridges wide enough to hold an army. O'Connell Bridge is no pass of Thermopylæ, to be defended by a few brave soldiers in case of siege, but a thoroughfare across which you could scarcely recognise a friend, nor be blamed for cutting an enemy. The tinkle of the tram bell is heard everywhere, and those delightfully dangerous looking jaunting cars swoop down from all quarters and bear us away on the wings of the wind like a bird or a butterfly. There is, certainly, some exciting insecurity in this mode of conveyance, and the person who is not to the manner born must for safety to his dear life hold on ; for the jolly Jehu, regardless of obstacles and utterly reckless of sharp corners, never slackens the speed of his wild half-bred weed of a mare ; nor considers his passenger's feelings about the pace at which he turns an angle of thirty-five. Fear, indeed, even of the ever wakeful policeman, seems an unknown quantity in the Irish driver's bosom, and the equanimity with which the riders at the horse show took their necessary spills shewed that the fear of a fall or two in public does not enter at all into their calculations.

* * *

The jumping competition, which was a most exciting affair took place in a large paddock adjoining the exhibition, and the Lord and Lady Lieutenant, the Viceregal visitors, and all the smaller of the world's fry enjoyed the sport from a grand stand which commanded a splendid view of the field. The general enclosure was filled with those of horsey proclivities, who have through life to take a lower view of things in general. They cheered on their rider friends and shared their disappointments and triumphs, and on the whole constituted the jolliest section of the public. Seventy horses joined in the first competition for horses not less than fifteen hands and over four years old, to carry thirteen stone] or upwards, for prizes valued at about £50. The jumps were a bank and ditch, ditch and bank, stone wall about four feet high, a double bank, water jump, and a four feet hurdle, and except a few timid animals who dreaded the proximity of the grand stand with its multitude of gazers, the horses on the whole shewed off splendidly. There were a few hasty falls, especially at the double bank, which caused many to come to grief, but none were serious, and any discredit caused by a rider's disaster was amply made up by the sympathy which the ladies on the stand who clapped the dismounted on every mishap except where the unfortunate horseman was given baptism by immersion in the brook. This elicited no symptom of compassion, and greeted by peels of laughter, and dripping as a river god, but without the same sense of fitness, the poor man had to traverse the length of the course with what dignity and equanimity he could muster on short notice. In the intervals of the competitions the prize carriage and gig horses were trotted round for exhibition, shewing their paces and high stepping to great advantage on the smooth levelled carriage drive. There were some charming ponies which next season will probably not waste their sweetness on the desert air of Ireland and some fast American trotters with carriages fitted more for speed than comfort, being nothing more than a form of modified bicycle. Every one considers the show most successful, and in the state of the country at present, it is pleasant to know that whatever else fails, horse breeding as an industry still holds its own.

* * *

When the jumping came to a conclusion we had time to look at one another, and I noticed such a number of pretty faces and pretty costumes to shew them off. There was a torquoise blue dress with a gold and blue embroidered Roman scarf and trimming that looked charming on a girl with blue black eyes and fair complexion ; a mauve gossamer that was so light, it reminded me of the gown of Norah Creina "that floats as free as mountain breezes," for the least wind sent part of the long soft drapery over the head of the wearer. She was a blonde, and the color became her, and the flying drapery did not trouble her as it only shewed a pretty pair of soft yellow kid shoes with mauve silk stockings to suit her costume. Pink dresses were also in plenty. Fashion's dictates on the point of color do not affect Irish damsels. If a color suits them, conventionality will never keep them from wearing it, and so pink, which is elsewhere disregarded finds favour still here with dark haired lasses. A very pretty dress of tussore silk had a jacket lined with pale blue, a loose vest of pale blue, and blue ribbons fastening up the drapery. Dainty kid shoes matching the tussore in color completed the dress.

* * *

On Monday we drove through some of the most delightful places to Powers Court, and saw the lovely Dargle winding and bounding and falling over its rocky bed. Such ferns as grow in every fissure, such graceful trees as bend to hide the stream ; and when one drives from the shady glens into the open, what glorious effects of color and cloud and mists upon the mountains ! Surely one is well repaid for a showery climate by this wealth of freshness and beauty, this music of rippling streams, and rush of waterfalls. We returned to Bray in time for the band, which three times a week enlivens the Esplanade, and draws together the multitude, from strand and shore and hill side, where they spend the mornings. The Esplanade is charming and the band is good, and the scenery is only too lovely and takes all a new comer's attention. Why then do the maidens look desolate ? You who well revel in a plentiful supply of men will understand the reason. They are monotonized with their own society. They have walked the Esplanade, they have listened to the band, they have admired the scenery, and decked out in their best, they sigh like Alexander for other worlds to conquer. Poor maidens they may as well sigh for the man in the moon, as for an Irishman, for Ireland has them not. I have heard Ireland, or Dublin rather, compared to a better place, because in it there is no marrying nor giving in marriage ; and after a vision of Bray Esplanade with one man to every forty girls I can well understand the reason. The girls are all delightful and pretty and fascinating, and any one of them would be a treasure to a man, but he, like a child in a cake shop, would like all the sweets and cannot make up his mind in choosing one. And so until a juster division of the lads and lasses is brought about by the spread of civilization the burden of their songs will be still "He cometh not, she said."

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At Chancellor's, in O'Connell Street, I saw the new turret clock which has been manufactured there expressly for the Hardingate market. It is specially constructed for the climate of India and is beautifully finished in all particulars. There are four dials which will be filled with opal glass and adapted for lighting up at night and it is guaranteed to be a splendid time-keeper. Another interesting thing in the manufactures which are lately springing up in Ireland is the Vodrian ware which is turned out on the spot even while the customer waits, if he wishes an article which is not in stock. The shapes are good copies of classic vessels, amphoræ and bottles, and the colour and glaze are very fine. Sometimes the jars are one shade only, but often two colors are blended and washed into one another producing that brilliant yet soft effect one gets in good Majolica.

* * *

The Dublin shops are delightful ; and the ulsters and mantles for the coming winter made in varieties of Blarney tweeds which have not yet found their way to us across the Channel, are quite sufficient to make one break the tenth commandment. As for the poplins, brocaded and plain, for either dress or furniture they are too utterly lovely, but these Irish know how to charge for their wares, and the prices are quite as fine as the fabrics. I have been dipping into varieties of literature, for summer on shore or sea is the time to revel in books. The Life of Pope Leo XIII, by Bernard O'Reilly, D.D., is interesting to those who like to study the relation of the great head of the Catholic world to the world of politics. An amusing thing by Max O'Rell, "The land of the darned Mounseer," is coming out in parts in several weeklies. It is light and refreshing, as his things usually are, and though not essentially comic is full of smart hits at men and manners. If you have time for novels read "Red Spider," by the author of John Herring ; "Mehalah," is another pleasant book. It is too pleasant, at least too fascinating, for those whose minds should be devoted to a higher or deeper class of literature, for as long as it lasts there is scant hope of science or the classics wiling one away. However, there is time for everything even novel reading, i hope ; and now is the time, when the sun is hot and the grass is soft and the winter is all to come.

THE PROPOSED ASYLUM FOR CHILD-WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The pathetic appeal on behalf of the suffering child-widows of India made by Professor Max Müller to the English people is sure to find an echo in the heart of every sensible man in India. The redoubtable Mr. Malabari has for the last few years made it a business of his life to strike at the root of the social malady of the Hindus ; and it is not too much to say that in spite of strong opposition his single-handed efforts have revolutionized the public mind on this head and have made fair progress towards the realization of his noble object. But with all that it will be very long before the seeds thus sown by him will bear actual fruit. In treating diseases of individuals, as of society, attempts should be made to remove the cause. But in cases where the cause cannot be reached, or takes very long to disappear, endeavours should be made to combat the most prominent symptoms and to alleviate the suffering. Hence any remedy having for its aim the alleviation of the lot of child-widows in India ought to command the serious consideration of the Reform party. We hope with Mr. Justice Scott that the movement started in this direction in Bombay a short time ago has produced some practical results ; we also hope that being of an indigenous growth it will be more acceptable to the Hindus than the one proposed to be started by Professor Max Müller. If initiation of reform by foreigners in matters social is resented by the Hindus, their co-operation at least, I am sure, will not be rejected. There are misgivings in the minds of some well-meaning people, lest by introducing such palliative measures the work of social reform should be utterly neglected or delayed. If the analogy between individual and social constitutions be correct, there is every reason to hope that by allowing the work of eradication and palliation to go hand in hand, the cure of this social malady will be both facilitated and accelerated. If the existence of an asylum is objected to on the ground that the majority of widows are not unhappy and need no such help, let it be established for the relief even of a few only. There is no doubt that the words of the German Pandit who has devoted his life to the revival of Hindu literature will rouse the friends of true reform from the state of somnolence into which they have fallen through a lull in the agitation on the matter, and it is to be hoped that an asylum of the kind at present under coatemplation may ere long become a realized fact.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 15. N. N. KATRAK, L. M. & S.

CHURCH-SITTINGS AT BELGAUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you, or any of your readers, kindly inform me whether any new rules anent Church-sittings have lately been framed ? I am prompted to ask for information by some startling arrangements made in St. Mary's Church, Belgaum. Last week a notice was sent round to the congregation of the said church, that the church clerk would show sittings to all to whom the notice was sent, they being supposed to be ready, *nolens volens*, to take whatever goods the gods, in the form of chaplain and church committee, gave them in the way of seats. On Sunday the civil side of the church had all its seats duly labelled, the Collector being accommodated with the first seat, and the remainder of the seats allotted by a code of precedence, obscure and irregular. Common courtesy styles men of all ranks by the simple "Mr." when fate has given them no other title, but even this was withheld from some—fancy being styled "Sub-Engineer Robinson." I should dearly like to know if his Lordship the Bishop, whose courtesy is known to all ranks, authorised this arrangement of sittings and approves of such arbitrary measures.—Yours, &c.,

Belgaum, Sept. 15. ONE INTERESTED.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer Hall, on Thursday evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that on the last occasion the debate on Dr. R. N. Khory's resolution and Dr. Wellington Gray's amendment was adjourned, and, therefore, it would be resumed that evening. The following was the resolution submitted by Dr. Khory :—"That the degree of M. B. be substituted for L. M. and S., subject to the following conditions :—1. That the subject of zoology, as now taught in the Grant Medical College, be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the degree of L. M. and S. 2. That candidates be required, before going up for the first medical degree, to pass in the English paper set in the Previous Examination along with candidates for that examination." Dr. Gray's amendment was in the following terms :—"That a degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery be instituted to be conferred on those candidates who have graduated in arts and science and who passed such examination in medical subjects as the University shall determine."

Dr. K. R. Vicoaji, who re-opened the debate, spoke in support of Dr. Khory's resolution. He said the table of professional studies, which had been referred to at the preceding meeting, disclosed the fact that the universities, with the exception of Oxford and Dublin, granted the degree of M. B. to students who had passed the Preliminary or the Matriculation Examinations. Dr. Gray was evidently of opinion that this was not sufficient, and he seemed anxious to impose on candidates for the lowest medical degree restrictions which were only imposed on those who applied for the highest degrees. He failed to find any necessity for Dr. Gray's recommendation. The mover of the amendment had also stated that most of the candidates who passed the medical examination were not competent to hold degrees because they had not passed a high standard in general education, and were wanting in general culture. But he (Dr. Vicoaji) was of a different opinion. The defects in the students alluded to were due to the inferior order of their professional training. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the most they could say for their professors was that they had been demonstrators of anatomy or something similar. There was absolutely no evidence before they were installed in their chairs that they had thoroughly studied their subject, or that they had taught it and knew how to teach it thoroughly. It was impossible to remedy any defects in training by raising the standard of general culture ; the remedy was to be found elsewhere. It was very unjust, on their part, to hold an examination equal to that required in other parts for the degree of M. B., and then ask the students to be satisfied with a diploma, which they (the University) called, through inadvertence, a license. He was of opinion that, in simply granting licenses to those who passed such a high examination, the members of the Senate were defrauding the students of their just rights.

Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick said although the gentleman who has just resumed his seat had apparently been speaking in support of the resolution he had for the most part confined his remarks to a subject, between which and the question before the Senate he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) failed to see any connection. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he was not competent to follow Dr. Vicoajee into the various statements he had made with reference to the excellence or the defects of the medical school connected with the University. He was likewise afraid that it was presumptuous of him as one outside the sacred circle of the medical faculty to give an opinion at all in the matter then under discussion. He had noticed that Dr. Khory had all along spoken of the profession—what the profession thought and what the profession wanted—and he did not seem to think that the opinion of any person outside the profession was a matter of great consequence. Well, he (Mr. Kirkpatrick) was absolutely ignorant of medicine in all its branches, he hardly knew the meaning of the term *materia medica*. But, still, he did venture to think that he had some claim to be heard, for he spoke not merely as an individual, but as the representative of a class, composed, not of those who practised, but of those who were practised upon, not of those who operated, but of those who were operated upon. As a representative, therefore, of such a class he maintained it was not unreasonable that he should feel an interest in all matters affecting the competence of those who might, perhaps, in the future, have either to practise or operate upon himself. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He did not possess any technical knowledge ; he could only suggest one or two general considerations which had occurred to him during the progress of the debate. Now they had before them Dr. Khory's proposal and Dr. Gray's amendment to that proposal. Dr. Gray's amendment was, as a matter of fact, a negative to the original resolution, while at the same time Dr. Gray proposed a substantive scheme of his own, which he (the speaker) thought might have been more conveniently dealt with in a substantive resolution than in the amendment submitted. However, he intended to vote for the latter. What, he asked, was the meaning of Dr. Khory's resolution ? Well, as he understood it, it was a proposal to lower the qualification of the candidates for the well-known and well-recognised medical degree, it was a proposal which implied "that whereas, hitherto, the possession of an M. B. degree has implied special medical knowledge and a certain standard of intellectual training and attainment, this University for the future shall grant such a degree without this qualification." If this was a correct interpretation of the aim and object of the proposal, he sincerely trusted that the Senate would not hesitate for a moment in rejecting it, for it is seemed to him that if they accepted such a proposal, it would be dishonourable and disastrous to the University. To obtain a medical degree of this kind, at most of the Universities at home a student was required to study, under the direct sup

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Brisket and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 3
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 5 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 3 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef Salt, English	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork Fresh per lb	0 3 6
Do, Salt, country per lb	0 4 0
Pork, Salt, English	0 8 0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

MUTTON—	1st SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 4 0	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large	0 3 0	0 2 6
Breast, small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 3
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 2
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 10 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

FRUITS—	
Pine Apples, large, each	1 0 0
Custard Apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, large, each	1 4 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	3 0 0
Do. small, per dozen	1 0 0
Melons, musk, large, each	0 3 0
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 4 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 1 0
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3 0 0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0 8 0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0 3 0
Pears, per dozen	1 4 0
Apples, Cashmere, per dozen	1 8 0
Grapes Cabool, per box	0 12 0
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Do.	1 8 0

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 10 0
Babool, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Kurrachee Baboul, per candy	5 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 2 3
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 12 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 2 0
Cheese do. per lb	0 12 0

GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 3
Do. Ghantee, 1st sort, per seer	0 4 6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 5 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 1 6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0

VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	1 12 0
Do. large, per seer	0 0 9
Do. small do. per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 0 6
Do. small, per maund	0 12 0
Do. do. seer	0 0 3
Yams, white, per seer	0 0 9
Do. red, per seer	0 0 9
Onions, per seer	0 0 4
Turnips, large, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 5 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 0
Lettuce, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Do. white, per dozen	0 1 0
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 6
Green Peas, per seer	0 0 6
French Beans, per seer	0 0 9
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per seer	0 8 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 5 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 1 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 3
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 4 0
Betelnut, per maund	4 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 6
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
Cocoanuts Jangbohar, per 100	6 4 0

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 0 9
Lime, per seer	0 0 9
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 6

DRY FISH—	
Surmaye large per each	0 12 0
Palah, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Dhomes, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 0 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 2 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 6 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	3 8 0

FRESH FISH—	
Surmaye, large, each	1 4 0
Pamfred white large, per pair	0 12 0
Do. Medium	0 8 0
Do. small,	0 5 0
Do. Black large	1 0 0

GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 6 0
Gram, Jamboseer, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Ghantee, per phurra	3 2 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 10 0
Cooked Gheghary	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghantee, per phurra	2 10 0
Bajree, Ghantee per phurra	3 6 0
Do. Bhownuggur per phurra	3 12 0
Rice Jerasal 1st sort	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort per phurra	5 8 0
Do. Common per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort pr phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort per phurra	1 8 0
Do. do. 2nd sort per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (New) per phurra	2 10 0
Do. (Old) per phurra	2 4 0
Oats, per phurra	6 4 0
Jowaree or Cholun or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 8 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maise, per phurra	2 4 0
Moong, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Nachinie or Raggy	2 8 0
Peas per phurra	3 12 0
Toor, per phurra	2 8 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 4 0
Do. do. 2nd sort per phurra	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2 10 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kenaj, per phurra	2 12 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1 0 0
Fore " " "	0 12 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0 7 0

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr B Shuffrey.
Mr W Hichens, Akola.
* Mr F T Coode, Akola.
* Capt C F Baxter, Ahmednggur.
* Capt W Tickner, England
* Mr J H Brooke, England.
* Rev J Taylor, Calcutta.
* Mr F M Coode, Secunderabad.
Mr Max-Schüttze, Zanzibar.
* Baron Von Bülow, Zanzibar.
* Mr F Goldsmid, Dist Supt of Police, Poona.
* Capt and Mrs Ricardo, Kirkee.
Dr Tarleton Young.
Mr A Harriss, Calcutta.
* G Grant, Poona.
* Dr Singleton, Australia.
Mr and Mrs A Willson, England.
Mr W C Johnson.
Mr J Holmes.
Lieut-Col E Collins, Secunderabad.
* Mr C Beaman, C.S., Baroda.
Mr J Monahan, England.
Mrs Kennedy, Dhola.
Mr H Kennedy, Dist Supt of Police, G. I. P. Railway, Poona.
Mr R T Cogran, Bombay.
Mr F Place, Bombay.
Col S Penny, Bombay.
Surg-Maj O'Brien, Mhow.
Mr J G Thomson, Bombay.
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr C St Boggs, Bombay.
Mr E Bachrach, Bombay.
Mr T Wilson, Bombay.
Mr D Rae, Bombay.
Lieut H Stanford, R.A., Bombay.
Mr G Treacher, Bombay.
Mr and Mrs J Blackburn, Bombay.
Mr R G Webb, Bombay.
Mr H Jervis, Bombay.
Capt Smith, Bombay.
Mr J A Will, Bombay.
* Lieut C. Townshend, C I H, Bombay.
* Lieut J H Davidson, R A, Bombay.

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

THE HINDU WIDOW.

This is how the *Marwar Gazette* pictures the desolation which overtakes a Hindoo wife on becoming widowed :—

"A marriage takes place in the house in which she is living. All is joy and pleasure around; all the women in the house, young and old, deck themselves with the choicest flowers and ornaments; they dress themselves in their finest clothes; their minds are light and gay; they indulge in a thousand pleasures—pleasures which our widow is never destined to share in this life. Amidst these festivities she cannot even so much as show herself, as her very sight is considered a contamination. Good Heaven! What must be the feelings of this wretched woman, while lying down in the night on the naked earth, with a rude stone for a pillow, weak and hungry, deserted and left alone by her more fortunate companions, who have gone to enjoy the company of their husbands? Amidst the silence of night, when the pale moon sheds a wan and congenial radiance, deserted, unowned, without a friend, without a soother, she lies down the most miserable being under the canopy of heaven."

BENGAL.

THE DURGA PUJA.—A petition is being circulated by the native employes in the different banks in Calcutta asking them to revive the custom, which was broken through only a few years ago at the suggestion of Mr. Hardie, of the Bank of Bengal, of allowing them the full 12 days holidays for the Puja. They state that the experience of the last few years has shown that the work done by the banks keeping open during certain days has not been either large or important, but this the managers of the banks are the best judges, but if it is the case, the clerks might be allowed their full annual holiday.—*Englishman.*

THE BIJNI RAJ.—At the High Court on Monday, Criminal Bench, presided over by Justices Norris and Chunder Madhub Ghose, the Advocate-General, on behalf of the elder Rani of the Bijni Raj, applied that the order passed by Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, appointing the Collector of Dhubri receiver to the estates be stayed, inasmuch as he was prejudiced against the Rani, and had made the order not on arguments or facts, but on current rumours, and what he surmised to be facts. A rule was granted in the terms of the application, and the matter adjourned for hearing till the 14th of November.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—[illegible] on the 3rd to the 9th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 Eurasians, 17 Native Christians, 267 Hindus, and [illegible] Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of [illegible] persons. The average of the corresponding [illegible] for the ten previous years was 307. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 89 from fever, 39 from dysentery, 30 from diarrhœa, 10 from cholera, and 74 from other diseases. The death-rate for the week under notice was 44·5 per 1,000 per mensem. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·0 per 1,000 per annum.

RETIREMENT OF THE SCOTCH CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. W. A. Liston, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Madras Establishment, has received permission to retirement from the Service with effect from Dec. 1 next. The following is a record of Mr. Liston's services:—Assistant Chaplain, Church of Scotland, attached to St. Andrew's Church, Madras, 25th Nov. '66 to 22nd Sept. '68; Priv. leave, 23rd Sept. to 17th Nov. '68; Asst. Chaplain of Secunderabad, 18th Nov. '68 to 8th March '71; Furlo. to Eur. from 23rd March '71 to 7th Jany. '72; Asst. Chaplain, Secunderabad, 16th Jany. '72 to 15th Nov. '74; Chaplain, Church of Scotland, 23rd Apl. '74; Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, 4th Dec. '74; Ag. Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras, 20th March '75 to 4th Feb. '76; Priv. leave, 1st March to 30th Apl. '77; Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, up to 23rd Feb. '79; Ag. Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church Madras, and senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, from 1st March '79; Priv. leave, 11th March to 10th June '80; Confirmed Senior Chaplain, from the 19th Oct. '80 to 16th March '81; Furlo to Eur., from 17th March '81 to 27th May '82; Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Madras, 29th May '82; Privilege leave for 3 months, from 2nd Apl. to 1st July 84.—*Times.*

"WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US?"—A correspondent writes:—"Would that some medical man would kindly tell us, in the columns of the Madras *Times*, the cause of the fever now prevailing in *Madras* in the from of an epidemic! As in the instance of the Prince of Wales and his considering cap, some say this and some say that. Some think that the fever in Madras, with which several are ailing, is due to the unseasonable rains now prevailing, while others put it down to the 'pipe water.' A medical man, whose opinion on sanitary questions is much valued in this City, is reported to have remarked that the present condition of the 'pipe water' has a good deal to do with the fever. There have been several admissions into the hospital for women and children in Egmore during the past fortnight; 21 cases having been received from one institution alone in Madras; while several employed in Banks and other public offices and trade establishments have also been attacked. It is fortunate the fevor is not of a serious type. There is murmuring everywhere that the 'pipe water,' has a most offensive odour, and this is said to be due to a certain number of the chief branches of the main pipe being kept closed during the night. It is difficult to see why the Municipality, should shut off the water. It cannot be that they wish to economise the fluid, for the heavy rains that we have been having of late must have considerably increased the supply in the Lake."

ASSAULTING A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Three Ordnance Artificers, of the Madras Gun Carriage Factory, named Edmund Burk, McGavin, and Blazey, were charged the other day at the Presidency Magistrate's Court Egmore, before Mr. C. G. Kuppuswami Iyer, with being drunk and with disorderly behaviour in the second street, New Town on the night of te 10th instant and assaulting a Police officer in the execution of his duties. Lieutenant Blazey, of the Ordnance Artificer Corps, appeared before his Worship and said that he was directed by the Superintendent of the factory to watch the case and assist the accused in their defence, and trusted that the Court would grant him permission to do so. His worship granted the application. Police Constable Ruthnam, of the G division, Vepery, said that on the night in question while on beat, he found the three accused drunk and disorderly and warned them against creating a disturbance; whereupon first accused struck him with his clenched first. Complainant laid hold of him and a struggle ensued in which second and third accused joined in kicking complainant. Accused denied being drunk, and Sergeant Trutwein and Foreman Mayne, who took the first accused into guard, stated that the men were not drunk. One witness for the defence alleged that the Policeman was so drunk that he could scarcely keep his feet. His Worship fined 1st accused Rs. 23, and acquitted the second and third.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

GOOD TEMPLAR CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.—The Good Templars who divided into two bodies, English and American, in 1878, are now sitting in Conference at the United Grand Lodge, a re-union having been consummated. Among those present are the Rev. Dr. Johnson, the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, the Rev. Mr. Rulach, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Edmead, Mrs. Mitten and Messrs. Flynne, Webb, Bryant, Collins, Edwards, Atkins, Kearsey and Mitten. The Grand Officers elected are: Mr. Collins, Chief Templar; the Rev. Mr. Jeffries, Councellor. Mr. Webb, Secretary; Mr. Edwards, Treasurer; the Rev. Mr. Rulach, Chaplain; Mr. Kearsey, Vice-Templar; Mr. Barrow, Marshal; Mr. Flynne, Past Chief; Mr. Griffiths, Superintendent, Juvenile Temples, and Mr. Atkins, Deputy Right Worthy Grand Templar. The number present is 176.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

CEYLON.

MEMORIAL TO SIR JOHN DOUGLAS.—A brass tablet has just been erected at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, to the memory of the late Sir John Douglas. The inscription runs thus:—"To the Memory of Sir John Douglas, C. M. G., Lieutenant-Governor and Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. Born at Limerick, 5th December, 1836. Died at Watford 22nd August 1885. This tablet is erected by some of his many friends. 'Be ye therefore ready, also, for the Son of Man cometh at an hour when ye think not.' St. Luke XII-40." By-the-by, it is rather a curious fact that this distinguished Scotchman was borne at Limerick; and, scanning the above dates. Sir John was barely 50 years at his demise. I had the opportunity of forming his acquaintance some years ago, when he was my fellow-voyager in a French boat as far as Naples. He made himself extremely popular on board by his cheery, friendly disposition and genial manner: personally I was beholden to him for the many 'tips' he gave me as regards my then intended tour on the Continent. Of him, it may truly be said *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*—*Times.*

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

IN the House of Commons Mr. Neville asked the Secretary of State for War whether his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief had expressed a desire that marching columns should be encouraged in the Volunteer Force; whether sanction was refused for a marching column of about 300 men in Liverpool at Whitsuntide on the ground of a slight technical irregularity in the form of application after ten days' delay; and whether such refusal was communicated too late to allow of the irregularity being remedied.

Mr. E. Stanhope.—The desire to encourage marching columns of Volunteers is proved by a circular issued this year sanctioning a marching allowance for Volunteers so engaged. The particular case referred to was one in which it was found that the application to form a marching column had emanated from a junior officer without the knowledge and against the wishes of his commanding officer. Under these circumstances the General Officer Commanding the Northern District was unable to entertain the proposal.

QUARTERMASTERS.

In answer to Mr. M. Cameron, Mr. E. Stanhope said,—I should like to remind the hon. member that great improvements in position and pay have during the last few years been accorded to quartermasters, while no single privilege has been withdrawn from them except that, in common with all other officers, they cease to carry into retirement a rank to which they have never done a days duty and which carries no substantive advantage whatever. Although seniority is allowed some weight in selections for promotion, the fundamental rule is promotion by selection for ability and other qualification good for the service. Further, as quartermasters hardly ever serve other than singly, there is no question of one selected for promotion exercising command over others, who consequently are not in any wise position than they held before. No officer could have been entitled to the step of honorary rank on retirement unless he actually retired, and any quartermaster which service entitles him to retire now with honorary rank can secure the rank by retiring during the present year. The maximum retired pay of a quartermaster is the same as the maximum of every combatant officer who has not 23 years' service.

THE NEW SWORD-BAYONET.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Northcote said,—The sword-bayonet now in course of issue to the Navy is 18¼in. long. It is required to stand, before deviating from the perpendicular, a vertical pressure of 160lb., and a spring of one inch without taking a permanent set. It differs from the sword-bayonet now withdrawn from the Navy in being 7¼in. shorter and 6oz. lighter. The metal is differently distributed, and the cutlass guard is absent. This sword-bayonet was originally introduced for the Enfield Martini rifle, on the recommendation of the special committee on Small Arms; and on Sir H. H. Vivian's committee recoanmending that the naval sword-bayonet should be replaced either by the triangular bayonet or by the Enfield Martini sword-bayonet, the Admiralty chose the latter.

VOLUNTEER VALISE EQUIPMENT.

In answer to Mr. M. Stewart, Mr. Stanhope said,—I am afraid that the valise equipment now being surrendered by the Line is all required for the Militia. Great-coats without capes could be supplied at prices ranging from 12s. 9d. for the Infantry to 18s. for the Artillery and Engineer Volunteers; capes would range from 4s. 8d. to 7s. 2d. A limited number of part-worn great-coats might be supplied at cheaper rates. It is probable that in allocating the batteries of position several will be appropriated to Volunteer corps whose head-quarters are situated in large cities. In reply to Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Stanhope said the great coats supplied at 12s. 9d. would be new ones.

THE NEW RIFLE.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Stanhope said,—My hon. friend will find a full account of the Special Committee on the subject of the new rifle at page 20 of the report of the Royal Commission. The bore of the new rifle will be smaller than that of the Enfield Martini. Experiments are being tried with several barrels, and I am assured that we may hope for a decision on the whole subject before long, but I am not yet able to fix a date. In answer to a further question, Mr. Stanhope said 100,000 Enfield Martini rifles had been made. They had been of the greatest value to the troops until the new magazine rifles were made.

ARMS MANUFACTURED AT ENFIELD.

In answer to Mr. Hanbury, Mr. E. Stanhope said,—At the end of last week 519 skilled artificers and 579 unskilled workmen were employed in the manufacture of rifles; 287 skilled and 100 unskilled were making swords and bayonets; 70 skilled artificers and 53 unskilled workmen were occupied on machine guns; and 158 skilled artificers and 150 unskilled workmen were at work on various miscellaneous matters.

ROBBING THE SICK KING.

THE *Reis* and *Rayyet*, a native paper of some influence in Bengal, tells an extraordinary story in connection with the ex-King of Oude, the state of whose health is causing anxiety. It reproaches the English papers with neglecting their royal neighbour and his affairs, and suggests that they might do a useful purpose by taking an occasional keep into the King's palace where the atmosphere is "surcharged with the odour of the waters and oils of flowers, and the flavour of real Indian *pilau* and genuine King of Oude's sance." The story told by *Reis* and *Rayyet* is as follows:—

The King's very seals have been abstracted, under an impudent make-believe of burglars having broken into the room in which they were kept. It is characteristic of the household that this loss was not reported to the King. On the night of Wednesday, the 13th July the box of seals seems to have been removed, for the following morning a trumpery hole was discovered in the wall of the room. Notice was given to the Police, but, before they arrived, the door had been opened and a report spread that the box was gone. When the Police came, they had little left to do, but they declared that the hole was a blind as a child could not creep through it. Even then the sick King was unconscious of his loss. It was not till the 20th July that His Majesty was informed of it. Even then the information was given not by his officers, but by his nephew and son-in-law, Prince Jehan Kudr Bahadoor. This Prince seems in very self-defence to have informed his royal uncle. He waited for a whole week, but finding that the King's people were determined, after their wont, to keep their master in the dark, he at length broke the matter to the King, to avoid blame from himself, for the hole had been made in the wall communicating with the Prince's stables, doubtless to suggest that the seals had been abstracted by himself. The affairs of Garden Reach are not looked upon with the same indifference by the Mahommedans as it seems to be regarded by the rest of the community, and a Persian newspaper has got hold of and published an Arzee or Memorial, which it declares to be the identical statement in writing presented by the Prince and by which he brought the robbery of the royal seals to His Majesty's notice. It is a document which does credit to Mirza Jehan Kudr's good sense and character. It is a precise, straightforward narrative in which the facts are given in sufficint but not wearisome detail, and motives assigned to explain the facts, but without particularity, of persons or the obtrusion of unnecessary animus, and, above all, without the flowers of Oriental eloquence which are so dear to the Lucknow mind, and which so hide the sense from all other kinds of mind. It is just the sort of writing which the King's rhetors could, in perfect good faith, vote dull and, what is worse, Frankish.

That spiriting away of the seals gives the key to the constitution of this domestic kingdom in our midst, not the men by whom, and the manner in which, it is being carried out. The best system proves profitless without the proper men, and the King has always had an unfortunate *entourage*. Still there was some show of Government—some subordination. His men did much as they liked, still they were restained by the fear of dismissal and disgrace from running to extremes. Now that the King is not master of himself, how can he control his servants? Now that His Majesty is prostrate by illness, and not expected to live, they are making the utmost of the hours that remain to them. While his family and innocent dependents are anxious about their future in the event of the King's demise, the more powerful and enterprising are conveying property out of the precincts. For the last three or four months specially, there has been a regular *loot* going on in broad daylight. The Garden Reach Police could give an account that would startle Government. They had seized some carts laden with valuable effects removed ever as it were with common *entranjees* and worn-out carpets and vulgar bedding; but strange to say, there were no claimants on the part of the King. Since then, a stream of such carts have been issuing out without let or hindrance. Of late, the pretence is that these goods belong to tradesmen in the city who had sent them in for inspection, but as the King was ill they were sent back. The district administration seems to be paralysed in the face of such transparent "humbug." Under the circumstances, we look up to Government. We still rely upon the Governor-General's Agent.

A NOTEWORTAY change is taking place, in the fashion in jewellery. The emerald is returning to popular favour. This most beautiful of all coloured precious stones has been heretofore neglected in favour of the sapphire and the ruby, but has now regained its bygone popularity. Any person now owning a really fine emerald possesses a treasure, for one that is of perfect colour and is relatively flawless is exceedingly rare, and always commands a high price. Opals, too, are recovering from the neglect into which the very foolish superstition concerning them had plunged them. Their renewal of favour is probably owing to the great beauty of the Hungarian opals, which are far finer and more brilliant than those from the mines of Mexico. Cateseys and moonstones are much less sought for than they were last season, though the latter are always popular when worked up into fantastic designs for scarfpins or lace-pins. Enamels in imitation of the Byzantine or mediæval enamels are much worn in the shape of brooches and bracelets. Many of these last-cited ornaments are veritable works of art.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT.

THERE was a fairly good attendance of members in the House of Commons, on August 25, to hear Mr. Gladstone deliver his assault upon the Government for the proclamation of the Land League. It is true that many seats were vacant, especially upon the Ministerial side; but as so many honourable members have paired and gone away, the gathering was a larger one than might have been expected. But though the members were not in full force, there was a great muster of strangers, and in only one of the galleries set apart for visitors—the one devoted to members of the upper chamber—were there any vacant seats. Among the "distinguished strangers" who clustered thickly in the Diplomatic Gallery was Sir Salar Jung, who followed the debate closely for a considerable time, and with much more interest than the usually unemotional Oriental visitor ordinarily displays. Indeed, Sir Salar Jung was so much captivated by the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone, that he obviously had to restrain himself from cheering whenever there came an effective point. Down in the body of the House, in one of the pews under the clock, sat the venerable O'Gorman Mahon, waiting to take the oath and his seat for Carlow. But the honourable and gallant gentleman, in his hurry to assume his parliamentary duties, had actually outstripped the post, notwithstanding his advanced age; and he had arrived before the writ from the returning officer, the ceremony of his introduction had to be postponed.

Amid loud cheers, Mr. Gladstone rose to move:—"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty humbly to represent to Her Majesty that there has been laid before this House a special proclamation of the Viceroy of Ireland declaring the association known as the Irish National League to be a dangerous association under the Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887; that no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the issue of the said special proclamation by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects are liable to the punished as criminals without judicial inquiry into the nature of their acts; and that this House in the absence of such information prays that the said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described therein."

MR. GLADSTONE spoke for an hour and a quarter. A little hoarseness which troubled him at first disappeared as he warmed to his work, and he soon revelled in all the old wealth of illustration and rhetorical decoration. The following is an outline of his speech:—

Mr. Gladstone complained that, though the Ministry had been asked for the information on which they based their proclamation, they had refused to give it. All the safeguards which the Crimes Act contained for securing the controlling supervision of Parliament over the action of the Government had proved a farce, for parliamentary approval was now to be given in the dark to the proclamation of the League. He wanted to know why, if the League needed proclaiming, it had not been proclaimed before; and why, if the League was "a dangerous association," it had not been so described in the Act by name. The refusal of information showed that such information as the Government possessed would "not bear the light," for the fact was, that the Government had procured legislation, not against crime but against combination as apart from crime. The Government had succeeded under a new form in suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and he taunted them afresh with making their coercive legislation perpetual instead of temporary. Once again he referred to the continued visitation of wrongs upon Ireland through a long course of history, and to the want of sympathy on the part of Ireland's rulers with Ireland's aspirations, feelings, and interests. The fact that the League had 100,000 members prompted him to repeat the declaration of Sir James Graham, that we were "coming near a declaration of war against the Irish people;" and from this he proceeded to an elaborate defence of the League and its methods. He vowed that "exclusive dealing" (by which euphemism alone he indicated boycotting throughout his speech) was "an objectionable practice;" still it was practised elsewhere than in Ireland, and was used as an instrument by the rich against the poor to gain their ends. But it was only a "symptom of social disease," and its forcible suppression would only "drive the disease in" and substitute secret for public action. The rich would defend themselves, but the poor had only combination to look to for self-defence. At the same time he admitted that the League ought not to be allowed to do just what it liked. But, as it commanded the confidence of the people, it should only be dealt with on principles of law and not left to the arbitrary discretion of the Government; and the Government, he held, had departed entirely from the principles of law, and had become, not law-abiders but law breakers Parliament was shut out from everything but "an absolutely perfunctory operation;" and even the proclamation issued by the Government, the only thing of which Parliament could take cognizance, had no effect until orders were issued under it where-with Parliament had no control. What (continued Mr. Gladstone) will the Irish people bear the pressure that we are thus putting on their patience? I hope that they will, and I believe that they will. In my opinion, although the remains of former ill habits will necessarily be found in a country like Ireland, which has suffered so much and so long—although grievances may in the hands of those of the less instructed and less Christian-minded part of the population associate themselves with opportunity for the indulgence of evil passions—yet I rejoice to think that under recent pressure the conduct of the Irish people has testified to the absence of all special and exceptional crime and to a great regard for and observance of the authority of the law. I trust Sir, with all my heart, that that attitude will be continued; and if I may be permitted to offer them one syllable of recommendation with all the earnestness that I can command, it is that it should be steadily continued. (Cheers.) But what will be the motive that will come to reinforce other good motives in inducing the people to show respect for the law in Ireland under such trying circumstances as I have described in connexion with the proceedings of the Legislature and also those of the Executive Government? If the Irish people suffer silently and obey, as I trust they will, they will not, I am sure, suffer and obey through fear. (Home Rule cheers.) It will not be through fear of your Viceroys and your Chief Secretaries (Home Rule laughter), nor through fear of your proclamation and your orders issued from time to time. It will, on the contrary, be from the action of strong, vivid, and buoyant hope. (Cheers.) The spirit of hope which was dominant in the minds of Ireland within the last two years, and has become a great agent in determining its conduct. That spirit of hope was not effectually damped even, at the general election, when the Irish people saw that those to whose sympathy they looked and become a very small minority of this House. It subsisted under the darker circumstances of the last summer; it has become brighter and more lively. The Irish people believe that the policy of Her Majesty's Government is not the sense of the British nation. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) They know that the time and the opportunity must come—whether the majority of this House like it or whether they like it not—when that sense will be fully and authentically declared (renewed cheers), and they are willing to trust to it and they are confident of its character. They know likewise that under the operation of the law from time to time, as we have seen during recent years opportunities sufficiently significant arise from month to month, and almost from week to week, from which inferences can, with rational probability, be drawn. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) I believe, Sir that when that time comes the verdict will be the verdict that they desire and that they like; and they derive from current events accumulating and not insufficient evidence that such will be the case. And as they believe this, so, I think, I may say that we—those for whom I may presume to speak—believe it also. (Cheers.) That that opinion of, ours is the opinion of those who differ from us in this House or outside of it I do not say; but many of those who differ from us, if they do not believe that that is the case, are beginning rather ominously to suspect it. (Laughter and cheers.) In the feeling of Ireland, Sir, we concur. We think that you have built your house on the sand. The house may be in itself all very well as far as it goes. It is a majority of this Parliament; and that majority is held together with great, or possibly we may find a somewhat diminishing, tenacity. But the house will not make the foundation of the house. The foundation of the house, if we are right is slipping away from under your feet. (Cheers.) It appears to us on this occasion in connexion with this proclamation that the violence of your proceedings increases as the strength which alone can sustain them steadily diminishes. And thus, Sir, Ireland sees (cheers,) and wisely and justly judging the signs of the times and taking account of this accumulating evidence she trusts to this great nation for the fulfilment of her reasonable wishes, and in that generous expectation I, for one, wish—and am convinced—that she may not be disappointed. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland spent an hour-and-a-half in replying to Mr. Gladstone, and though continually subjected to interruptions he succeeded in making what both his friends and his enemies combine to agree was one of the most effective speeches he had yet make in defence of the Irish policy of the Government. Mr.

THE BURNING OF AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

GRAPHIC accounts of the burning of the Inman Company's s.s. City of Montreal in the Antlantic Ocean, are published in the home papers received by the last mail. The vessel was burnt to the water's edge in mid-ocean, and although the great majority of her passengers were rescued, some dozen persons lost their lives in connection with the disaster. The following account of the burning of the ship appears in the *Times* :—

THE FIRST ALARM OF FIRE.

The City of Monteal left New York on the 6th August. All went well until the evening of Wednesday, the 10th, when the vessel was in latitude 43 N., or about 400 miles from the coast of Newfoundland. Most of the passengers had retired to their berths for for the night, and there was little sound to break the silence save the monotonous noise of the engines. Suddenly the big bell on deck rang out the quick, sharp strokes which every sailor on board and not a few of the passengers knew were intended to give the alarm of fire. In an instant but only for an instant, wild excitement prevailed. Officers and men who had not been on watch rushed on deck, and passengers scrambled from their berths in wild alarm, uncertain whether the danger was serious enough to prevent their remaining below to dress. Discipline, however, soon asserted itself. The officers received their instructions, although such a precaution was scarcely needed, for they were already at their stations with their men, and the work of battling the flames began within a few minutes of the alarm. Dense clouds of blinding smoke had begun to ascend from the after main hold, which was full of bales of cotton, in which the fire had evidently originated. The smoke before long drifted below, adding to the terror and discomfort the unfortunate passengers.

NO PANIC AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

There was not, however, anything that could be called panic even among the women, a gratifying fact, the credit of which is due in great part to the demeanour of the stewards and such petty officers as were not required on deck, who went among the terrified people with cheerful demeanour and reassuring words. Most of the passengers therefore remained below to dress, and many even stayed to collect their more portable valuables. When at length all had collected on deck the sight which met their eyes was appalling. The seaman were battling furiously with the flames. upon which they were pouring tons of water from more than a dozen hose, but the fire seemed to mock their efforts. The flames had spread from the after hold, in which they originated, to the main and midway holds. The fire, too, gave forth intense heat, against which, whenever the wind shifted in the least, nobody could make a prolonged stand.

THE VESSEL DOOMED.

At length it became apparent that the steamer could not possibly be saved and the captain decided that his paramount duty was now to save the lives of the hundreds of men and women intrusted to his care. Accordingly orders were issued to shape the vessel's course for Newfoundland, and preparations were made for launching the boats, of which there were eight on board—viz., four lifeboats and four pinnaces. It was unfortunate that the City of Montreal carried an unusually light complement of passengers, otherwise many would have had to be left on board the burning steamer. The eight boats were not much more than sufficient to carry the 250 persons actually on board. As day was dawning orders were issued for all the passengers to assemble in the fore part of the vessel, which was farthest from the flames and comparatively free from the blinding and suffocating smoke. In the meantime the boats had been carefully overhauled, to see that none of the gear was missing, and each had been stored with provisions and water.

A SAD SCENE.

By 8 o'clock on Thursday morning everything was in readiness for the departure. The scene at this moment was inexpressibly sad. The noble steamer was a mass of flames almost from stem to stern. Columns of black smoke lighted up with huge tongues of fire arose from the burning wreck, accompanied by an almost awe-inspiring roar, while the crew looked on in sullen despair, exhausted by their fruitless labours. The passengers were huddled together, for the most part silent, save for the hysterical weeping of some of the women, and the pitiful crying of the children. The family groups were especially melancholy to behold. As the critical moment drew nearer husbands and wives embraced, and mothers drew their children close to their bosoms. For although they were about to escape from the flames the sea ran high, and it did not seem probable that even if the boats could be launched without disaster they could long float on the tempestuous waves. Despair was on many faces, and would probably have seized all on board had it not been for the cheering, manly presence of the captain and officers, whose calm performance of their duties could not fail to inspire confidence in the breast of any one not paralyzed with fear.

TAKING TO THE BOATS.

The time had come, however, for action ; the word was given to lower away, and with infinite care, patience, and courage, boat after boat was lowered, until all—heavily freighted with due proportion of passengers and crew—swung clear of the burning vessel. A seaman gazing upon the big running sea would at first thought declare such a task to be impossible, but it was accomplished, and so far all seemed well. As the boats were moving away a cry was raised that some people were still on board the steamer, and looking back those in the boats described a group of men and women standing aft, their forms at times hidden by the smoke, or thrown into bold relics by the glare of the flames. Although it was dangerous to go back near the huge steamer, no man thought of deserting the poor people left behind, who it was evident had misunderstood orders and had collected in the after part of the vessel. Several boats put back and ultimately all were taken off safely, although several had been half suffocated by the smoke and scorched by the heat. All the boats now moved away in company, with the exception of No. 8, which, in defiance it is said of the captain's orders, left the burning vessel before she had received her proper complement of passengers, and was quickly lost sight of. She contained four or five seamen and seven passengers, all of whom must have perished unless they were fortunate enough to fall in quickly with some passing vessel.

"SHIP, AHOY !"

The remaining seven boats had not proceeded many miles when a sail was sighted just on the horizon. A glad shout went up from the boats, and hope revived in every breast. But many weary hours were to elapse before the general hope ripened into certainty. In fact nearly ten hours passed before the strange ship, which proved to be a German barque, came up with the boats, and took all the sailors and passengers on board. There they remained until next morning, when the steamer York City, commanded by Captain Benn, and bound from Baltimore to London, which had been attracted to the spot by the flames which still rose from the City of Montreal, then some miles distant, took them on board, and not till then the spirits of everybody revived, for, although the officers and crew of the barque did everything they could to make the poor people comfortable, they were necessarily terribly cramped for room, and food had to be strictly rationed in view of possibly prolonged detention. Of their treatment on board the York City the survivors speak in terms of the warmest gratitude ; nor do they fail to recognize the debt they owe to the captain, officers, and crew of the City of Montreal, of whose conduct under circumstances of peculiar anxiety and peril they are never tired of speaking. The following is a list of those who were in the missing boat :—Saloon passengers.—Samuel Kaufman, George Arnott, and Samuel M'Kee. Steerage passengers.—Konrad Moltan, Stephen Turpen, Simon Kowisky, S. Kacheaucho. Crew.—Thomas Miller, fore steward ; Charles Smith, interpreter ; Henry Frazer, seaman ; Charles Riddle, seaman ; William Franey, fireman ; Patrick Hughes, fireman—total, 13.

THE MISSING BOAT.

The missing boat was picked up by the Mathilde, which arrived at Falmouth from Campeachy, on August 24. A Falmouth correspondent gives the following particulars of the experiences of the passengers and crew in the boat :—

They took on board plenty of provisions, such as fresh meat, salt meat, yam, biscuits, &c., but only half a keg of water. They had no sails, nor a single rocket with which to make a signal of distress. They drifted with wind and tide to the south and east. The weather at the time was rough, and on two occasions the boat was swamped. It was with great difficulty that she was kept afloat, and had another sea been shipped they must all have been thrown into the water. They were drifting about on Friday, the 12th, when they saw in the distance a three-masted steamer with black funnels. They pulled towards her as best they could and got within three or four cable-lengths of her, when one of the crew hoisted his jacket and while pocket-handkerchief as a signal of distress. They said, one to the other, "We shall soon be on board of her," when, suddenly, to their intense dismay, the vessel steamed, right away from them. On the same day they saw another steamer, but she was at too great a distance from them. On Saturday they thought they saw another steamer, and pulled towards it. After two or three hours hard work they found themselves close by the burning steamer City of Montreal. They stayed by her the whole of Saturday night, and the following day and night, and, early on Monday morning the Mathilde bore down and took them on board. The City of Montreal was still burning when they were rescued. All the woodwork in her had been entirely consumed, and her plates were so hot that they could not board her, although they attempted to do so, for they were short of water, and had it not been that great care was exercised in dealing out their supply, their position would have been very serious. As it was some of them occasionally rinsed their mouths with salt water.

THE CAPTAIN'S STORY.

Captain Land, of the City of Montreal, supplies the following particulars of the disaster :—

On Wednesday night, the 10th August, at 9 o'clock, when in lat. 43·38 N., long. 53·54 W., the wind being light from the north-west, fire was discovered in the after main orlop hatch, among the cotton. The hose were instantly connected, fire annihilators and hand grenades were used freely, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames ; but they overcame all efforts, and finally spread to such an extent in the upper and lower 'tween-decks that I saw the ship was doomed to destruction. From the commencement of the fire active preparations were made in preparing the boats and placing provisions in them. At 6 o'clock the following morning the flames burst out in one of the after hatches, and the vessel was then almost enveloped in long tongues of flame. Boats were now quickly lowered, notwithstanding that it was a difficult task, owing to the high sea running ; women and children were first put in to them, and it was a job ; then the other passengers, and the crew afterwards. I may add that the boats were not manned by their respective crews, as circumstances did not allow that to be done ; the men, having to fight down the fire to the last, could not be at their boats. According as each boat was loaded it left the ship's side, and all of them got safely away. By some unfortunate oversight, however, about 20 persons were left on board the burning craft. When this was discovered No. 3 boat returned and took six, and No. 4 boat also returned and took another six. Just as this was being done a barque was sighted coming down on us, and on her arriving we found she was the Trebant, of Germany. Soon all our boats got alongside, and we safely transferred all to the barque. While this was being done one boat returned to the City of Montreal and rescued the remaining people of that burning vessel, now enveloped in flames. When we got on board the Trebant we noticed that boat No. 8 was missing, and soon afterwards she was observed running before the wind and using her oars for sails. She sped away from us in direct disobedience to my order previously given. We lost sight of that boat and have not seen her since. All night were mained on the barque, and next morning we were transferred to the Furness Line steamer York City, bound from Baltimore to London, which had come up during the night. Captain Benn, of the York City, made a search for the missing boat, but failed to find her. The smoke and heat affected the eyes of the chief officer and myself, and, in fact, all those who were trying to put the fire out, rendering all of us partially blind for some hours. The chief officer was led, totally blind and in great pain over the ship's side into the boat and did not get his eyesight for two days. All behaved admirably well considering what had to be done in a dense blinding smoke. The crew and passengers lost everything. I cannot say what the origin of the fire was, but I am certain it broke out in several places at the same time.

A NEW BRITISH INDIA STEAMER.

THE latest addition to the B. I. S. N. Company's fleet is the steamer Wardha, which is now in Calcutta, having called on the voyage from England at Colombo and Madras. The following is a description of the vessel by a correspondent who boarded her at Colombo :—

"She is as tight and taut a vessel as any that has ploughed these waters ; while her contour and general appearance cannot fail to attract the attention of the spectator, as she now lies, high out of the water and taking in cargo for Madras and Calcutta. She was built by Alexander Stephens and Sons, the well-known shipbuilders of Glasgow, and was launched last June. On her trial trip she answered all the expectations of her owners, and steamed thirteen knots per hour. Those who are familiar with the distinguished features of the "B. I." steamers—are not in this quarter of the world ?—will not require a detailed account of the "Wardha." It will suffice to say that her registered tonnage is 2,552 ; gross tonnage 4,917 ; while her engines, which are triple expansion ones, are of 360 horse-power. She is 350 feet in length, 47 feet beam, and is schoonerrigged ; while her crew number 120 hands, all told. The saloon is very elegantly fitted up with a mantel- piece and other appurtenances ; as well as library. There are two dining tables, around which are placed a number of revolving chairs ; while punkahs are provided in true orthodox fashion. The panelling of the saloon is of maple, highly polished, in laid with walnut and ebony, the general effect being very agreeable. The booths are roomy and fitted up in a manner that must prove acceptable even to the most fastidious. There is accommodation for fifty-four first-class passengers, and thirty second-class passengers ; but the latter are placed in the fore part of the vessel, all the cabins, as well as the officers' quarters, being placed on deck. The Commander of the "Wardha," Captain George Stevenson, has been many years in the Company's service, and is a worthy type of those genial skippers, who never fail to look to the comfort of passengers entrusted to their charge, while utilizing all available means to drive away the dull monotony of a sea voyage. The vessel is lighted throughout with electricity ; she left Glasgow on the 20th July, and London on the 4th August."

THE LARGEST OPIUM DEN IN CHINA.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *North China Herald* describes the Nan-gin-tsin, the greatest opium den in China. It is known throughout the length and breadth of the Empire to the Chinese, and it helps to make Shanghai regarded as a city affording the same opportunities for pleasure and dissipation that Paris does the typical Frenchman. It is situated in the French Concession in Shanghai, within a stone's throw of the wall of the native city, within which no opium shops are supposed to exist. The character of the place could not be guessed from its externa appearance, although the air of the people passing in and out might suggest it. The throngs visiting it represent all stations of life, from the coolie to the wealthy merchant or the small mandarin. It is with difficulty that one gets inside through the crowds of people hanging round the door. Those who have not the requisite number of copper cash to procure the baneful pipe, watch with horrible wistfulness each of the more affluent pass in with a nervous, hurried step, or totter out wearing that peculiar dazed expression which comes after the smoker's craving has been satisfied and his transient pleasure has passed away. One requires a strong stomach to stand the sickening fumes with which the air inside is thickened. The clouds of smoke, the dim light from the numerous coloured lamps, the numbers of reclining forms with distorted faces bent over the small flames at which the pipes are lighted, cause the novice a sickening sensation. But as soon as the eye becomes accustomed to the scene it is noticed that the place is got up on an expensive scale. In the centre of the lower room hangs one of the finest of Chinese lamps, the ceiling is of richly carved wood, while the painted walls are thickly inlaid with a peculiarly marked marble, which gives the idea of unfinished landscape sketches. Numerous doors on all sides lead to the smoker's apartments. In the outer portion of the building stands a counter covered with little boxes of the drug, ready for smoking which a dozen assistants are kept busy handing out to the servants who wait upon the *habitues* of the place. The average daily receipts are said to be about £1,000. The smoking, apartments are divided into four classes. In the cheapest are coolies, who pay about fourpence for their smoke. In the dearest the smoke costs about sevenpence. The drug supplied in each case is much the same both in quality and quantity, it is the difference in the pipes that regulates the price. The best kinds are made of ivory, the stem being often inlaid with stones and rendered more costly by reason of elaborate carving ; the cheapest kinds are made simply of hard wood. The rooms also are furnished according to class. In the most expensive the lounge upon which the smoker reclines is of fine velvet with pillows of the same material ; the frames of each couch are inlaid with mother-of-pearl and jade, and the whole air of these rooms is one of sensuous luxury. There is also a number of private rooms. In the poorer section will be seen many wearers of the tattered yellow and gray robes of Buddhist and Tavist priests. Women form a fair proportion of the smokers. The common belief is that the opium sleep is attended by a mild, pleasurable delirium, with brief glances of Elysium ; but this is the exception, not the rule. People smoke to satisfy the craving begotten of previous indulgence. There is accommodation for 150 smokers at a time, and there is seldom a vacancy very long. The stream of smokers goes on from early morning till midnight, when the place closes ; the clouds of smoke go up incessantly all day long. Europeans do not often visit the place, but the seamen of American men-of-war visiting Shanghai sometimes seek solace in the drug.

A NEPAULESE DEFAMATION SUIT.

A CHARGE of defamation, in which the complainants are Generals Runbir Jung Bahadur and Bhakt Bahadur of Nepaul, and the defendant one Pundit Amar Raj, Purohit of Nepaul, will be heard at Benares, next month. It appears that, on the death of his mother, General Runbir Jung Bahadur invited the Brahmins to dinner, but they refused the invitation in consequence of having been told by the defendant that both the complainants had eaten with one Hom Nath, who had been out-casted for being in some way connected with the late conspiracy to dethrone the Rajah. The entire defamation consists of this rumour, which the defendant is alleged to have circulated. The defendant, in denying the charge, has put in a written statement to the effect that the present administrative authority of Nepaul wrote to him to call a meeting of the subjects of Nepaul residing in Benares, and to inform them that the complainants had been out-casted, and that they should not associate with the two Generals, and that he simply carried out this order. Further, that the complaint is a false one, and has arisen in consequence of his refusal to effect a reconciliation between the Generals and the chief administrative authority ; also that the Brahmins refuse the invitation to dinner not on account of the information of the out-casting but through fear of getting into disfavor with the Nepaulese authorities. A deal of money is being spent on both sides chiefly by the defendant, who has engaged one of the leading Barristers of the N. W. P. to defend him. The case lies postponed to the 13th of October, in order to admit of the return of a commission which has been issued to the Resident at Nepaul for the examination of certain witnesses and the verification of papers. By the way they have a novel way of out-casting people in Nepaul. The *Asati* has his head shaved, face blackened, and made to ride through the streets on a donkey.

THE TONQUIN BUDGET.

THE Budget for Tonquin has been published in the *Journal Officiel*. The total revenue is 44,860,000f., of which 30,000,000f. forms the contribution by the home Government. The only other important item is indirect taxation, which amounts to 6,560,000f., of which 3,800,000f. is the estimated amount of the customs duties. The Annamite taxes amount to 7,500,000f., or less than a franc per head of the population. The principal heads of expenditure are the following :—Residences, 2,407,600f. ; police and prisons 3,294,270f. ; Annamite administration, 1,200,000f., general expenses 2,099,000f. ; and extraordinary expenses, 1,730,000f. These heads include almost the whole civil expenditure, and the taxation, without the contribution by the French Government, is just enough to meet this. But the military expenditure amounts to 20,425,000f. and the naval to 10,830,000f., or about a million and a quarters francs more than the Government contribution. Tonquin is therefore still a charge of 30 million francs per annum to France.

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 2s. per lb. ; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

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Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb. ; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb. ; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 2 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 2s. per lb. ; 12 lbs. and upwards, 2s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

*HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb. ; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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NOTICES.

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FOR
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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 168 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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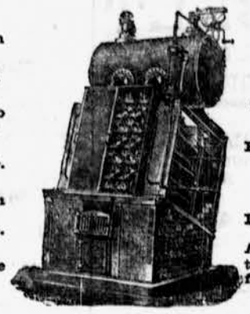

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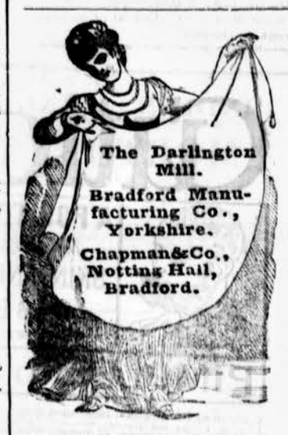

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hold Bott.	Bott.	Bott.	
5 oz.	12/	16/6	16/
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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

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For HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &c.

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Our own Make and Special Strength Chronometer Balance Adjusted To keep same rate in all Climates Specially Constructed to Resist Shocks Caused by Hunting, &c., which, Would Derange an Ordinary Watch Warranted to Keep Perfect Time And Last the Longest Life. Suited for Horse Wear, as well as for Officers on Foreign Service, and Sporting Men Everywhere.

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FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
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FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
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FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.

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"Sirs,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables. I think it very useful.

RUTLAND,
"Master of Belvoir Hunt."

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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

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For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

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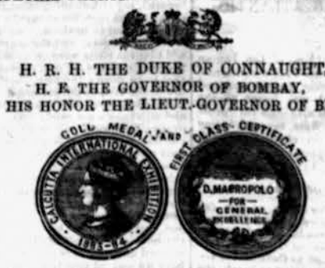

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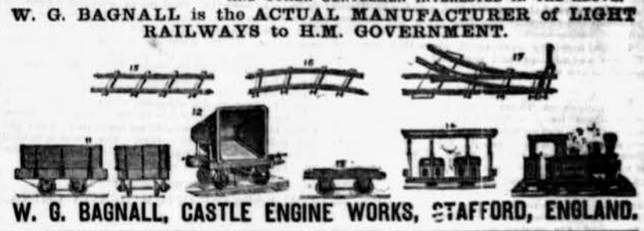

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